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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Herriot Outlines Big Gains

Congress Gives Him Assurance

Senate Votes Dollar Cutting

Douglas Calls Inflation Safe

Steel Helmets Go to Hitler

Iowa Farmers Mistreat Judge

EDOUARD HERRIOT, former Premier of France, is the second world statesman to depart from the Washington parleys in a happy frame of mind. He stresses four lines in which he regards substantial results as having been achieved. The World Economic Conference has been rescued from oblivion, set for June 12, and its success can now be foreseen. A tariff truce to last until that conference meets in London is assured. The security and disarmament talks can hardly fail of great fruition. Finally, personal contact for European statesmen with an American President of great vigor, good will and analytical power has been established and will continue. Although given to understand that something is expected on debt payment by June 15, M. Herriot does not lose his smile—"I arrived in gloom," the distinguished visitor summarizes; "I start home in joy."

* * *

¶ M. Herriot appears to set at rest a question which has greatly troubled the French. This is whether or not agreements which may be worked out with the President will receive the necessary approval of Congress. The former Premier visits Capitol Hill and has man-to-man talks with congressional leaders just as he has had with the Chief Executive. He gets the views of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Vice-President Garner, Speaker Henry T. Rainey and others. And they tell him what all France is waiting to hear—"Congress will back up any reasonable program on foreign affairs."

* * *

¶ The U. S. Senate votes the President authority to decrease the gold content of the dollar by one-half by vote of 53 to 35. If the House also approves, as it is expected to do, the Executive will possess a power which no predecessor has ever held. In the voting the White House scores a crucial victory for its inflation program over the bitter opposition of Senator Carter Glass, who has been one of the steadiest Roosevelt supporters. The Senator, an authority on financial matters, makes a dramatic scene as he denounces the measure, along with the President's action in taking the United States off the gold standard. Congressional history repeats itself—When it comes to money legislation even leaders break away from party lines.

* * *

¶ The American Newspaper Publishers' Association is told emphatically that inflation is not a peril. This assurance is brought to the annual dinner of the publishers at the Waldorf-Astoria by Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget. He pictures the Roosevelt Administration as in complete and competent control of the country's fiscal affairs. Balancing the budget has been a drastic but necessary process. It means unimpaired credit, on which rest the "human values" of employment and happiness. The country must show greater faith, Mr. Douglas declares—It has nothing to fear but itself.

* * *

¶ France views the United States as ready at last to assume its share of responsibilities in a world organization. This is the deduction the Paris press emphasizes in commenting on President Roosevelt's assurance to Edouard Herriot that he would seek to bring America into the consultative pact. The statements made by Ambassador Davis before the Disarmament Conference further the belief that the United States is making sizable concessions to satisfy the French security demands. France regards news from the Washington parleys just as Britain does—It is moved to genuine enthusiasm.

* * *

¶ Germany sees the Steel Helmets turned over to Chancellor Hitler. Franz Seldte, Minister of Labor, breaks with the Hügenberg Nationalists and Colonel Duesterberg and undertakes to carry over the body of 1,000,000 monarchist war veterans wkich he organized to the National Socialists. In a nation-wide broadcast he declares he joins the Hitler party because Hitler is not only leader of Germany's future. This places all the private armies in Germany, at least 1,600,000 men, as well as the regular army of 100,000, under the Chancellor. On the same day Capt. Hermann Goering, Premier of Prussia, organizes a secret police force to fight Communism and enemies of the state. Herr Hitler has at last what he longed for—His power is equal to Mussolini's.

* * *

¶ Iowa sees the farm foreclosure disturbances approach tragedy. Judge Charles C. Bradley of Le Mars declines to make oath that he will sign no more foreclosure orders and is attacked by 100 angry farmers. They drag him from the bench, take him to the country in a truck, smear him with grease and choke him with a rope into semi-consciousness. He resists their repeated commands to take the oath they prescribe, but asserts he will be fair to all men. Gov. Clyde Herring answers an appeal from Sheriff Ralph Rippey by sending a battalion of National Guards to Le Mars. The Governor speaks for Iowa—"We simply cannot permit such things to go on."

Soviet Seeking to Popularize Collective Farming Methods

Recedes From Severity of Transition From First to Second Five-Year Plan to Give Peasants Something as an Incentive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The transition from the first Five-Year Plan to the second was marked by persistent demands from every Communist and Soviet source for greater revolutionary vigilance and more vigorous persecution of class enemies.

This demand in the villages assumed the form of mass arrests, deportations, exiles, and, in extreme cases, shootings of peasants accused of being under kulak influences and of sabotaging government measures connected with collectivization.

The Kremlin is determined not to abandon collectivization. Stalin recently declared that the two systems—socialized industry in the city and petty land ownership in the village—are incompatible. The Government cannot plan the economic life of the country and have 25,000,000 to 27,000,000 individual peasant households out of its control.

Kaganovitch, at present one of the most influential members of the political bureau, recently said that Russia did not want to imitate the French Revolution which preserved and perpetuated private property. Russia is trying in all earnestness to build Socialism; and if the process is very costly and especially merciless to the individual, the final goal, Communists argue, is worth all sacrifices.

But for various reasons, often discussed in earlier articles, the majority of the peasants were opposed to collectivization. In protesting they used the only weapon open to them: passive resistance. As a result, fields became full of weeds which choked and pushed out cultivated plants. Parasites of every description swarmed in the fields.

While the Government sent to the villages most advanced and complicated agricultural machinery, peasants neglected the simplest rules of farming. They would not plow, sow, or reap on time, or properly. Horses, cows, machines, all were equally neglected and maltreated. Cattle perished, tractors were broken. Because of lack of cattle there was little manure for the fields. Last autumn, therefore, there was a large crop of weeds, but not of grain.

The Government, partly in order to punish the peasants, partly in order to feed the cities and the army, insisted on collecting the originally planned quota of grain,

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Senate Defeats The Bonus Rider In Inflation Bill

Votes Down Rider 61 to 29 Following Voicing of Roosevelt Disfavor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28—The Senate defeated the bonus amendment to the inflation bill by 61 to 29, following unqualified disapproval voiced in behalf of President Roosevelt in the Senate today by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader.

Declaration of administration policy came as the inflation bill neared a vote with leaders certain of victory. Defeat of the Reed amendment yesterday—53 to 35—which would have deleted the cause giving President Roosevelt authority to reduce the gold content of the dollar up to 50 per cent, cleared the way for today's expected vote.

Having voted yesterday, 53 to 35, to give President Roosevelt authority to cut the gold content of the dollar up to 50 per cent if he sees fit, the Senate today took up the remaining provisions of the Thomas currency expansion measure, prepared for a final vote before nightfall.

The chief remaining source of controversy is the amendment sponsored by Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana for the immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus.

As originally introduced this amendment would make payment mandatory but Mr. Robinson was persuaded by Senator Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana to change this to make the clause permissive with the President. After adjournment Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, announced Mr. Roosevelt opposed attaching the bonus to the inflation measure.

The Senate's action on the gold clause yesterday would give to Mr. Roosevelt power possessed by no other American President and by no other head of a state, according to one senatorial authority, since the time of Henry VIII. If the House approves the Senate's provision, Mr. Roosevelt can at his discretion devalue the dollar by a stroke of the pen up to a limit of 50 per cent, thus affecting the lives and fortunes of every living American and all existing contracts.

Scenes preceding the vote were among the most dramatic in many years in the Senate and centered upon the figure of Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, generally reckoned the ablest fiscal authority in the upper chamber.

Through the last week of debate the statistical terms and financial jargon issuing from the Senate have apparently made little impress on the mass of the voters—besides which the discussions were obscured by the international conference. But

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Anglo-Persian Oil Agreement Reached

TEHERAN, Persia, April 28 (AP)—An agreement "in principle" has been reached in the Anglo-Persian oil dispute, it was understood today.

The agreement provides, it was reported, that instead of 16 per cent of the profits, as at present, the Persian Government will receive 4 gold shillings per ton for the oil extracted.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company undertakes to extract a minimum of 5,000,000 tons annually, assuring to Persia a minimum of £1,000,000 in gold ($4,850,000) a year.

The company also assents to a payment of £2,000,000 in settlement of the Persian Government's claims, plus tax arrears for which Persia has been contending.

The Anglo - Persian controversy started last November when the Persian Government canceled the concession of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, alleging that the concession was granted prior to the establishment of a constitutional régime in Persia and did not sufficiently protect Persian interests.

Mexico Extends Farm Education To Small Planter

Compulsory School Class and '4-H' Clubs Raise Rural Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — An extensive agricultural education program, based in a large measure on tried methods of the United States, is being carried out by the federal agricultural department of Mexico.

Among features of the program which are new to Mexico are agricultural correspondence courses, organization of children's and youths' farm clubs, providing of selected, registered tree stocks for the fruit industry, and practical instruction on formation of coöperative farm groups.

Since the Secretary of Education has made compulsory courses on farming in all the rural schools of the nation, the Department of Agriculture's mail instruction has achieved widespread acceptance, particularly among rural school teachers. The rural teachers pass on the instruction through the usual channels to their day pupils as well as to the adults in the night schools, the latter obtaining much practical information which can be applied immediately.

The State of Nuevo Leon is taking the lead in boys' and girls' farm club work. The first hog-raising clubs formed some time ago recently opened a bank account in Monterrey, depositing profits from their work. The surplus will be used in extending facilities of the organization over larger territory. Poultry, corn, and fruit-tree clubs have also been organized, and the most recent addition to the agricultural educational plan was a domestic economy club.

The work of the department in encouraging cultivation of fruit trees has produced excellent results.

Every possible assistance is being given farming communities to organize into coöperatives and to bring to an end what is described as the "isolation" of the small farmer, this "isolation" being in most cases not only economic but social as well.

America to Stand By British Arms Plan Unamended

Drastic Changes Proposed by Berlin Hit Snag in Davis Statement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 28—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's visit to Washington bore fruit here today when Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation, told the Disarmament Conference that the United States Government considers that the British draft convention, now being discussed, should be adopted as a whole and the American delegation would resist any amendments making serious alterations therein.

Coming just before Herr Rudolf Nadolny presented the conference with German amendments which would permit a degree of rearmament for the Reich,, Mr. Davis's statement placed a solid Anglo-American barrier in the way of attainment of the German objective. The American delegation here has received specific instructions not to approve of the rearmament of Germany.

French circles here are naturally pleased at this development. They are also highly grateful for the Roosevelt Administration's advocacy of consultations in case of threat of aggression. There is a general impression here that sweeping changes in American foreign policy leading to an unprecedented degree of collaboration with Europe are imminent. Definite pronouncements on the part of President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which will give additional precision to Mr. Davis's statement yesterday, are eagerly awaited.

Mr. Davis in today's remarks on the British convention said that it did not go so far as the United States would wish, but its merits greatly outweighed its defects and the American delegation would do all in its power to support it.

Amendments proposed to the British draft by Germany are the most sweeping changes advocated by any nation. They insist on Germany's right to all arms allowed other countries and reject the table of effectives allotted to the various states in the British scheme.

In view of the effectives assigned to its neighbors, the Reich claims that the figure of 200,000, or twice the strength allowed by the peace treaties, is inadequate to its security.

In accordance with Mr. Davis's request yesterday, the conference has postponed further discussion of the security section of the British draft and gone on to talk about disarmament proper.

Mayors Conference To Seek Federal Aid For Cities in Stress

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28—Federal aid for municipalities in financial difficulties, through enabling them to borrow on tax anticipation warrants and other municipal securities from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the same basis the federal finance agency lends to banks and railroads. will be sought in Washington next week by the United States Conference of Mayors.

This was announced here yesterday by Mr. Paul V. Betters, secretary of the conference, which represents 50 of the country's largest cities.

The executive committee of the conference, including Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Mayor T. S. Walmsley of New Orleans, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, and Mayor William A. Anderson of Minneapolis, is scheduled to meet in Washington May 3 to appear before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and possibly the President to press the proposal. The idea developed out of a meeting of the Mayors held in February.

Rat-a-Tat of Riveters Cheers Britain As Shipyards Respond to Rising Trade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Eager-eyed British men and women, long out of work in smoke-grimed dwellings abutting upon docks and shipyards, have become aware of a definitely increased volume of sound.

Riveting machines, idle for months past in the slump, have started buzzing once more. The cheerful rattle of mooring-chains and the clatter of cranes and donkey-engines tell of ships preparing to put to sea. Work and wages have become not quite so difficult to procure as during the past year and a half.

The Ministry of Labor reports a decrease of 46,427 in February in the number of people unemployed. Lloyds Register of Shipping reflects the change. The figures of the Board of Trade returns for March are a shade larger than for February.

The message of hope from Lloyds Register takes the form of an announcement that for the first time since March, 1930, the British proportion of the total world tonnage of new ships under construction has risen. In the United Kingdom during the first quarter of 1933 the building was begun of 73,306 tons, this being 5000 tons more than in the whole of the preceding 12 months. There is also today an increase of 26,904 tons in the work in hand in the shipyards compared with the very low corresponding figure of three months ago.

A number of new merchant vessels on order are not included in these returns, and Lloyds Shipping Gazette says, "The indications are that with naval and mercantile work, the volume of employment in the shipyards will grow in the coming months."

The British Board of Trade returns strike a similar note of cautious hopefulness. Such improvement that can be pointed to is small, but for the past month advance and no longer retrogression has occurred. British exports in March were valued at £32,551,000 compared with £31,196,000 in the same month a year ago. Britain's visible adverse trade balance in the same period fell from £24,561,000 to £19,812,000.

Imports in March were £7,269,000 higher, and exports £4,623,000 above those of February, the increase in the latter case being largely in British-manufactured goods. On the other hand, a further decrease has occurred in the case of reëxports, a result associated in free-trade circles with the fact that Britain is no longer without a general tariff.

The changes that can be pointed to are not very considerable. Nevertheless, the Financial Times expresses widely shared British opinion in declaring that "while it would be unwise to base too great hopes upon the figures of a single month, there are at least some indications of a wider stirring of activity."

Roosevelt and Herriot Emphasize Need Of Economic Peace and Stable Money; Paris Hails Results—War Debts Surveyed

France Praises Stand of U. S. for Entry in World Program

Sizable Concessions On Security Seen

Conservative Papers Warn Against Undue Hope of Senate's Action

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 28—The first tangible evidence that the United States is at last ready to take its share of responsibilities in world organization is the principal result the French press finds, in reports reaching Paris, of the Washington conversations.

Reports, as yet incomplete, that a satisfactory Franco-American "understanding" on tariffs, disarmament and debts has been realized by M. Edouard Herriot and President Roosevelt, are enthusiastically welcomed here. Word that America is making sizable concessions to satisfy French security claims, confirmed by declarations at Geneva by Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, has especially roused the hopes of the French public and press.

Conservative papers contain the usual warnings that it is not safe to assume that the President of the United States can win the Senate over to his way of thinking, but it is generally agreed that America has shown by the Washington talks that it is now prepared to go halfway in meeting France's apprehensions, an attitude that is deeply appreciated here.

Some disappointments are expressed that the parley has apparently failed to result in an arrangement for the definite return to gold of the dollar and pound. Agreement between Britain and France whereby francs bought by the British Government with equalization funds are to be lent to the French Treasury, is generally felt to be a measure designed at once to forestall the drain on the Bank of France's gold, and also to meet the Treasury's need of funds.

It is severely criticized in some quarters as constituting a foreign loan which should have been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for approval, and which might have unfortunate political and financial effects when it falls due.

While official efforts to revive world trade continued in Washington, representatives and exporters of 45 nations met here at the first International Exchange Congress in an effort to frame a united program to stimulate export trade. Progressive reduction of tariff quotas, and all other commercial restrictions, on a universal scale is the aim of the conference.

Chicago's Tax Drive Assisted by State

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28—Chicago looks foreward more hopefully to the easing of its financial situation with news of the successful passage of emergency legislation giving tax authorities greater power in forcing the collection of delinquent taxes. The key measure of a six-point program developed here early this week has been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

The new law gives taxing authorities the right to take over properties on which taxes are delinquent and operate them until sufficient revenue has accumulated to pay the taxes. This is said to be a stronger weapon than the tax authorities have ever had against big tax-dodgers, and it is expected to strengthen the city's credit immeasureably so that more money can be borrowed to pay public employees.

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—As a protest against Chicago's failure to pay its school teachers, a group of educators, including Dr. John Dewey, has petitioned the National Education Association to cancel its convention in Chicago in July.

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Things Present

"Why Prices Rise" is a nontechnical discussion of a subject which affects us all. The editorial should be passed along to budding economists.

Josh Billings appears in today's installment of the "As I Knew Them" series on the back page.

Mm-m! "Delights for the Sweet Tooth" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

If you are interested in architecture, don't miss "The Story of the Column" on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

A special article celebrating Boys' Week will appear tomorrow.

Saturday brings the following pages: Progress in Education, Book Reviews and Literary News, Antiques and Interior Décoration. Look also for the world news map on the inside back page.

Roosevelt-Herriot Statement

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 28.

Following is the text of the final joint statement by President Roosevelt and M. Edouard Herriot, issued at the White House as the French spokesman was boarding his train for New York on his return trip to Paris:

Our conversations had as their object and as their result as complete an understanding as possible between our two countries in regard to our common problems, the conclusion of definite agreements being reserved for the World Economic Conference.

At no moment has understanding been more necessary between France and the United States for the maintenance of peace, for progressive and simultaneous economic disarmament and the restoration of stable monetary conditions in an atmosphere of general security.

We have noted with deep satisfaction that our two governments are looking with like purpose at the main problems of the world and the objectives of the World Economic Conference.

The Government of the United States and the French Government have been able already to announce their full agreement in regard to the necessity of a prompt meeting of this conference, the object of which must be to bring about a rapid revival of world activity and the raising of world prices by diminishing all sorts of impediments to international commerce such as tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions, and by the reëstablishment of a normal financial and monetary situation.

We have examined in particular the manner in which commercial policies should develop for the purpose of promoting rather than restricting international trade.

We have studied monetary problems and the different methods possible for a coördination of central bank policies; the remedies which may be brought forward to attack the menacing problem of unemployment and the stagnation of business by the execution of programs of public works to be carried out by the different governments by such methods as are within their means; the effects of the depression on silver and the different methods proposed to improve its status.

The questions which are before the world today are for the most part, in our opinion, intimately bound up with one another.

They constitute the separate elements of a single problem, the sound and permanent solution of which should be sought in an international collaboration supplementing the indispensable domestic efforts of each country.

The world-wide suffering of millions of unemployed demands without delay that this collaboration, which has been so happily begun here, should be continued.

In conclusion, our free and cordial exchange of views has led us together to record the will of our two countries to continue this collaboration and to seek to extend it to all other nations in order to assure to the peoples of the world the opportunity to labor under conditions of real peace.

Iowa Troops Sent To Curb Threat Of Farmer Riots

Governor Acts Promptly to Stop Attacks Due to Foreclosures

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 28 (AP)—Gov. Clyde Herring today mustered a battalion of the Iowa National Guard for service at Le Mars, scene of a disturbance yesterday, in which a district judge was beaten and threatened with hanging.

The Governor acted in response to a request from Sheriff Ralph Rippey of Plymouth County received at 7:30 a. m. He immediately issued instructions and before 8 a. m. Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. Gradhl had ordered out the third battalion of the 133d Infantry at Sioux City.

Mobilization of the battalion, consisting of three infantry companies and a machine gun company, was expected within a few hours.

Governor Herring said: "We simply can't permit such things to go on. I doubt that actual farmers were the instigators or leaders of the Thursday night incident but regardless of who they were we have decided to send troops into the vicinity immediately."

Judge Pulled From Bench By Foreclosure Objectors

LE MARS, Iowa, April 28 (AP)—Dragged from his bench, abducted and mistreated by more than 100 belligerent farmers warring against farm foreclosures, Judge Charles C. Bradley was recovering from the effects of his experience today, while hints came from state officials that alleged laxity in law enforcement in the affected area would be investigated.

Judge Bradley, dean of his judicial district, who has served for 15 years in one court, was seized by the militant farmers after they had failed in an effort to force him to take an oath that he would not sign any more foreclosure decrees. He was slapped, smeared with grease and dirt, and choked into semi-consciousness.

The attack followed almost immediately after the judge had refused the farmers' demands late yesterday. First he was dragged from his bench and taken to the Court House lawn, after which he was loaded into a truck and hauled away to a cross road about a mile distant.

With a rope around his neck, the judge heard the farmers renew their demands for an oath. When he did not reply, one of the farmers jerked the rope until the judge choked and fell.

On his knees the judge was commanded to pray—"for the farmers." This time he complied and offered a short prayer in which he said:

"I will do the fair thing to all men to the best of my knowledge."

The judge was left standing in the road as the crowd left.

Milk Strike Averted

HARRISBURG, Penna., April 28 (AP)—About 1000 central Pennsylvania dairy farmers tonight voted against an immediate milk strike in the Harrisburg area, but formed a state-wide organization for concerted action should dealers continue to refuse to meet their demands.

China's Stubborn Defense Changes Japanese Plans

Withdrawal From Lwan-tung Followed by Attack Toward Peiping

TIENTSIN, China, April 28 (AP)—Japanese reinforcements were being rushed into the battle line north of Peiping today, increasing apprehension for that city.

The action of the Japanese command apparently explained the swift withdrawal of troops in the coast region to the Shih River, north of Chinwangtao.

Chinese leaders at first attributed the surprising retreat of the Japanese in the eastern area of North China to threatening trouble between the Japanese and Russians in Manchuria as a result of their dispute over operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Now it appears the Japanese are concentrating their attack in the western war zone in order to break up a stubborn Chinese resistance which has stood fast during a week of the heaviest Sino-Japanese fighting this year.

On the eastern front the Chinese claimed today to have completed the reoccupation of the 55-mile stretch of the Peiping-Mukden Railroad from the Lwan River to Chinwangtao. The seaport cities of Chinwangtao and Peitaiho, the latter on a small branch road to the coast, were reported taken over today.

The Chinese were advancing swiftly on the heels of the Japanese as the latter voluntarily gave up mile after mile of territory which it had taken them the past two weeks to capture.

There were no contacts reported between the forces as the Japanese and Manchoukuan armies were carried back toward Shanhaikwan and Shihmenchai, their bases along the Great Wall, by railroad.

About 200 miles to the westward, on the road leading from Koupeikow to Peiping, the Chinese were said to have dug in and halted the Japanese infantry, weathering an aerial bombing and artillery attack by the Japanese. The Japanese infantry was reported attempting to advance behind a smoke screen upon Nantienmen, which they claim to have taken. Japanese reports said their troops were within about 50 miles of Peiping.

Robins in Russia To Study Régime

MOSCOW, April 28 (AP)—Col. Raymond Robins arrived in Moscow today on his first visit to Russia since the revolution, which he witnessed in his capacity as American Red Cross representative and during which his contact with Lenine and Trotzky was intimate.

Disavowing any political or economic mission, Colonel Robins declared he came here solely "to look around," explaining, "I saw this thing start and I want to see what's going on now."

It is his intention, he said, to study sociological conditions with especial reference to children and youth under the Soviet régime. He expects to remain two months or more.

Ground Cleared for Vital Decisions at World Economic Conference

Find Single Problem In Separate Factors

Realities of Debt Situation Faced in Frank Views on Both Sides

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28—This week's talks between M. Edouard Herriot and President Roosevelt have achieved "as complete an understanding as possible between our two countries in regard to our common problems," the two statesmen announced today as M. Herriot left Washington, and war debts were covered in their discussion.

The Franco-American atmosphere produced by this meeting of men, and conveyed to France by an unprecedentedly large French press corps, stands without equal in the post-war period. This despite the dark cloud of disagreement produced when the United States went off gold, and the French correspondents wirelessed that "our ship has been torpedoed in mid-ocean."

Never before in recent years has such a comprehending understanding between France and the United States prevailed, M. Herriot testified in a gracious parting statement of his own.

Interpretation by Roosevelt

And President Roosevelt himself, in a surprise press conference, interpreted the joint statement by picking out the main points of agreement. The two countries, in his interpretation, have agreed:

1. That at no moment has understanding been more necessary between France and the United States for the maintenance of peace.

2. That the same understanding must lead to progressive and simultaneous economic disarmament.

3. That the accord must also bring about the restoration of stable monetary conditions.

4. That an atmosphere of general security must be produced.

The working out of these four points is left to further diplomacy. Everything could not be done in a week. But the groundwork has been securely laid. Of the four points, Nos. 1 and 4 refer to political stability. They connote the new endeavor on the part of the American Administration to assist in the preservation of peace. President Roosevelt refused to interpret what the agreement to consult with other powers which is behind these words might eventually imply. He told the correspondents to wait and see, implying that they might be surprised at its extent.

Promotion of Trade

Further on, the joint statement of the American President and former French Premier listed four more subjects to which they have given particular attention. These are:

1. The manner in which commercial policies should develop for the purpose of promoting rather than restricting international trade.

2. Monetary problems and the different methods possible for a coördination of central bank policy.

3. The remedies which may be brought forward to attack the menacing problem of unemployment and the stagnation of business by the execution of programs of public works to be carried out by the different governments by such methods as are within their means.

4. The effects of the depression on silver and different methods proposed to improve its status.

These four points effectually cover the agenda of the World Economic Conference. Some of them, particularly the third, is intimately connected with an international campaign, long favored by the French and pushed through the International Labor Office at Geneva, which the United States previously refused to recognize.

Public Works Program

But an international public works program, which has aroused intense interest in Europe, obviously fits well into the domestic public works program favored by the President. Incidentally, international public works would manifestly increase the demand for American goods, such as tractors, machinery, etc., and would result in an increase in world trade all around. Their remedial effect on unemployment would be direct.

Apart from a brief reference to such projects in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's parting joint statement, this is the first time that the possibility of keying together unemployment removal measures in separate countries has arisen in Washington and its possibilities are manifestly great.

In their joint statement, the American and French leaders went on to lay great emphasis upon the interrelation of all the problems before the nations. They declare that these questions "constitute the separate elements of a single problem, the sound and permanent solution of which should be sought in an international collaboration sup-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Pueblo Indian Art Found Corrupted By Public Demand

Miss Nori Says Standards Lowered to Meet Wants of the Tourists

By TA-DE-WIN

"Every Pueblo Indian is an artist," declared Miss Verna Nori at the spring meeting of the Massachusetts Indian Association, yesterday at the Garland School on Commonwealth Avenue. "Indian Arts" was the subject discussed by Miss Nori, who is a Mount Holyoke graduate and a Pueblo Indian of Laguna, N. M.

"For the last four years," said Miss Nori, "Indians have been taught to respect their arts and to revive them and so we have to begin all over again to make them realize that their basket making and pottery molding are not arts to be despised as they were formerly told.

"Being a Laguna Pueblo I must refer to my people's love of making water jars. Indian art is a utilitarian one. Indians didn't make things just because they were beautiful, something to put on the mantel or in the corner, but they took an object used in their daily life and beautified that. The Indian woman took pride in making every article in her home as lovely as it was useful.

"Water is scarce where my people live and daily trips must be made to the infrequent springs, so that is why special efforts were expended upon the water jars. The Pueblos could easily develop pottery molding, because we are a settled people, while nomadic tribes would have difficulty in moving pottery without breaking it. Besides, the clay for the pottery was under our feet just as the grasses for the baskets grew close by.

"Then there is the whole field of literature, as well as songs and dances which come under arts. The last two are inseparable. Songs and dances are the Indian's expression of the individual's ideas of the universe, while as for literature there is a wealth of it in the minds of the old men.

"Tourists' demands are hurtful. If left to themselves the Indians will make beautiful things, but as they could not bring the tourist taste up to the high standard of their art they lowered their standards to meet the public demand. Don't judge Indian art by the souvenirs for sale. I visited Acoma when I was home two years ago, and watched the women make beautiful pieces of pottery for use in their own homes. Then they would put out a cheap grade to sell to visitors."

Mr. Cyrus Dallin, veteran interpreter of Indian character as manifested in his sculptures, reiterated what Miss Nori said, that if the Indian arts are to continue, the Indians must be left to live their own lives. During his boyhood among the Utes his artistic instinct for the beautiful was awakened when a group of Indians camped near his home and he looked with awe upon their marvelous costumes. That incident, he remarked, was the cause of his going away at 18 to study art.

"White people," Mr. Dallin said, "will never understand an Indian. There is something indelibly stamped upon an Indian countenance, the result of his psychology of human life and personal religious views, too sacred to tell another but reflected in his earnest expression." It is the expression of which he speaks that Mr. Dallin has transferred to bronze in his statues of the "Appeal to the Great Spirit" in front of the Boston Art Museum and "Massasoit" at Plymouth.

Atmosphere was given the program by Mrs. Kenneth P. Kempton who interpreted Pueblo Indian songs by Lieurance and Troyer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Harvard Clubs to Honor Dr. Lowell at Cleveland

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of 132 associated Harvard clubs from states and cities in the United States and several foreign countries will be held as a "farewell meeting" to honor Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president of Harvard University. The gathering will take place in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 20 and 21, according to the Alumni Bulletin in a message to more than 60,000 alumni.

Mr. Walter Lippmann '10, will be the principal speaker at a luncheon meeting on May 20, while Dr. Lowell will give the main address at dinner in the evening. On the following morning, the alumni will gather at the Kirtland Country Club for a day of recreation and informal meetings.

Solomon Case Suspects Arrested in New Orleans

Word of two arrests in New Orleans in connection with the murder of Charles Solomon, Boston racketeer and night club proprietor, was confirmed yesterday by the Boston Police Department. A number of local police officers are expected to start for the South next week to bring the men back.

The suspects arrested are Frank Karlonas and John F. Burke, two of six men indicted for the murder of Solomon. Local police authorities believe that New Orleans police will turn over the men without being tried for the crimes which resulted in their arrest there, due to the seriousness of the charges brought by Boston police. Meanwhile another of the six suspects was arraigned in court here and pleaded not guilty to 10 indictments, one of which charged him with murder in the first degree. He was remanded to Charles Street jail without bail.

Vocational Day Held At Boston University

Several hundred upperclassmen at Boston University's college of business administration deserted classes today to attend special vocational day lectures given by 21 graduates who are actively engaged in business

Free Movement Of Goods Among Nations Is Urged

Foreign Trades Convention Speakers Demand Reasonable Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 28—A strong case for unhampered exchange of goods among the nations was outlined by speakers at the twentieth National Foreign Trade Convention here today.

Speaking at the session on imports, Mr. George F. Bauer, chairman of the World Trade League of the United States, linked importations of foreign goods definitely with the working out of that "new deal" in economics for which the world is looking.

"Imports have definite benefits," he asserted. "They provide, for instance, a direct stimulus to creative work in manufacturing that otherwise would be limited to that of our own people.

"Under a reasonable policy, foreign goods have been and may continue to be adapted to American ingenuity, improved upon and sent abroad to gladden the entire world. No one country possesses a monopoly of engineering skill. A sensational improvement may occur in one country and, if not made available through an imported article, retard or upset industrial development in another land."

Declaring that large-scale production of goods demands outlets expanded to include the people of the entire world, he continued:

"Surely with so many relationships between imports and domestic operations the American manufacturer has a definite responsibility in studying foreign trade in its broader aspects, recognizing the essential part of imports in the entire structure and thereby preparing himself to aid constructively in the projects already under way and shortly to lead to a new deal for the entire world and for our own country as a part of it."

The American fundamental of treating all nations alike was vigorously advocated by Mr. William R. Castle Jr., formerly Undersecretary of State.

"In my opinion, the ideal in commercial relations is the unconditional most-favored-nation system," he declared. "It is a simple system, easily administered. On the other hand, it falls to the ground completely if complicated by the introduction of quotas and other trade barriers or prohibitions. It was never intended to consecrate prohibitive tariffs. Like all good principles, it must also be open to modifications.

"What we must first do is to sit down with the other nations of the world and reach with them a general agreement that the purpose of all of us is to devise a method whereby we shall be able to exchange our national surpluses in a manner which will be helpful to both sides.

"We have recently heard very much of bargaining tariffs. If this means an abandonment of the unconditional - most - favored-nation principle of commercial treaty making, it seems to me wholly bad, a serious backward step in trade relations.

"If, on the other hand, it can be combined with that theory, resulting as it must in a lowering of American tariffs on products which cannot be economically produced in this country and opening markets abroad for goods which can better be produced here than elsewhere, it is all to the good.

"These bargains would, of course, have to be extended to other countries with which we have most-favored-nation treaties, but if the bargains were made, as they undoubtedly would be, with care not to disrupt important American industries; if, also, they were put into effect gradually, thus giving industry time to adjust itself, there can be no denial of the eventual gain to this country in a clearing of more channels of international trade."

"I cannot see any useful international tariff agreement reached which would not include an agreement to do away as soon as possible—and this should be immediately—with such restrictions on the normal flow of trade as import quotas."

Dollar Can Be Cut In Half, Senate Votes

(Continued from Page 1)

the speech of Senator Glass was in terms which the public could readily understand, while his own record and prestige and his personality effectively dramatized the issue at stake and the split within the party.

Senator Glass did not charge Mr. Roosevelt with bad faith, but he did assail every part of the currency inflation measure, asserted that the country need not have abandoned the gold dollar which he termed "national repudiation," "dishonor" and "immoral."

Not Deserting Party

At the outset Senator Glass denied he was deserting the Democratic Party, intimating on the other hand, that the President was the one who had broken away from the party policies and his own declarations during the campaign. The gold devaluation clause, he asserted, "means not only a contravention of my party's platform in that respect, but of the promises of party spokesmen during the campaign."

Interest was heightened because it is well known that Senator Glass was Mr. Roosevelt's first choice for Secretary of the Treasury but that the Virginian turned down the post when he could not get what he thought adequate assurances of "sound money" policies.

When the vote was taken Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, another former Secretary of the Treasury, also voted against the measure. Forty-four Democrats held true to party loyalty and voted for permissive gold devaluation, and with them joined eight Republicans and one Farmer Laborite. Only 14 Democrats followed the Glass banner into opposition to the bill, to which were added 24 Republicans.

A formal statement was issued by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, denying that he had joined with Mr. Ogden L. Mills in organizing opposition to the inflation bill. He described the latter, however, as a "dangerous expedient" threatening "disastrous consequences."

Glass States His Case

Senator Glass spoke in part as follows:

I object to the first section of the bill, because, as I said yesterday, it creates the Federal Reserve Bank System into a servile agency of the Treasury Department.

It was not instituted for that purpose. We took the reserve funds of the national bank associations of the United States by law out of the money centers, rescued them from the hands of the stock gamblers and impounded them in regional Federal Reserve Banks for the avowed use of commerce and industry and agriculture. . . .

Today the Federal Reserve System has a gold supply on the 40 per cent Reserve banks that would enable it to expand its credits nearly $4,000,000,000. It has choked its portfolios with nearly $2,000,000,000 of Government bonds, practically by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the board here, not a dollar of which it required in its business.

* * *

It cannot dispose of them without utterly demoralizing the entire bond market of the United States; and yet here we have a proposition to accentuate that disastrous condition and to further imperil the Reserve system by adding $3,000,000,000 more of United States bonds to its portfolios. . . .

Least Objectionable Part

Very likely I shall surprise some of my colleagues by the statement that the least objectionable feature of the bill is the so-called greenback feature. It is the most defensible feature of the bill. It is perhaps the only feature of the bill that will get any so-called money in circulation abqve that now in circulation.

I do not advocate it primarily because the Federal Reserve System is now, with its gold reserve, prepared to expand to the extent of $1,000,000,000 more than the proposed $3,000,000,000 of greenbacks.

I cannot in any circumstances, painful as it is to me to differ from the occupant of the White House and from my party colleagues, support the second provision of this bill relating to the valuation of the gold dollar.

To me the suggestion that we may devalue the gold dollar 50 per cent means national repudiation.

To me, it means dishonor, in my conception of it, it is immoral. . . .

Mr. President, there was never any necessity for a gold embargo. There is no necessity for making statutory criminals of citizens of the United States who may please to take their property in the shape of gold or currency out of banks and use it for their own purposes as they may please. . . .

Music

Civic Symphony Orchestra

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Joseph F. Wagner, conductor, gave a concert in Jordan Hall last evening. Mr. Wagner led his youthful players with varying success through the intricacies of a program which comprised a "Romantic" Overture (op. 34) by Schubert, too heavily scored for modern orchestra by Dr. Edgar Stillman Kelly, Beethoven's Second Symphony, Elgar's "Sea Pictures" (op. 37), with Miss Marie Murray, contralto, as soloist, and Massenet's "Scènes Pittoresques."

It is doubtful whether Dr. Kelly did Schubert a survice by orchestrating the F major overture for piano, four hands, which the 22-year-old composer dashed off "in Joseph Hüttenbrenner's room at the City Hospital in the inside of three hours; and dinner missed in consequence." It is not a work of sustained interest, though it has a certain impetuous vigor and the germ of more than one promising idea.

Beethoven's Second Symphony, like the first, is often considered fair game for the amateur orchestra, or the orchestra in training. Yet the very lightness and transparency of its texture demand a delicate precision in performance, a sensitive responsiveness in shading, that are not easily attained; they were not attained last night.

In the broadly pictorial effects of Elgar's "Sea Pictures," the orchestra made a more impressive showing. These five songs, first performed in 1899, do not "date" in the sense that they display any recognizable clichés of the period. Yet written with excellent taste and musicianly restraint, they seldom rise to brilliance or arouse more than mild interest. Miss Murray, though evidently not in good voice last night, sang the songs intelligently and with conviction. She was warmly applauded.

Massenet's "Scènes Pittoresques," agreeably performed, brought the concert to a pleasantly spirited close, amid the applause of an audience of moderate size. S. S.

New Subway Causes Restaurant to Move

As the construction of the entrance to the new East Boston Tunnel necessitates removing the building in which the Patten Restaurant has been located, the management has leased the entire second floor of the Tomfohrde Building at 41 Court Street for a new restaurant. Plans are being rushed for renovation and equipment of the new quarters.

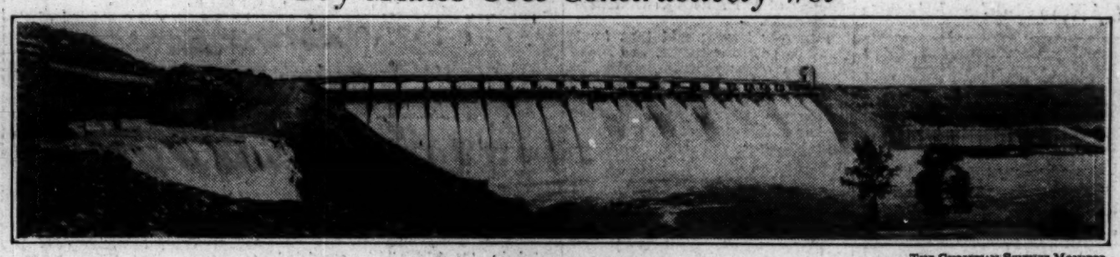
The management announced that to accommodate those patrons who prefer to eat in the market district a second restaurant will be opened at 6, 7, 8 and 9 South Market Street, opposite Faneuil Hall Market.

Air Marshal Salmond

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Sir William Geoffrey Salmond, who passed on today, was a British air marshal and for years a moving force in the establishment of the British air force.

Major-General Salmond had a long career in the British defense forces beginning in 1898, when he joined the Royal Artillery. He served in the South African War, in China and in the World War. He was decorated several times. From 1927 to 1931 he was the air officer commanding the Royal Air Force in India.

Dry Mexico Goes Constructively Wet



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DON MARTIN DAM IN STATE OF NUEVO LEON, DESIGNED TO FLOOD 162,500 ACRES

Academy Elects Natural Scientists To Highest Honors

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Fourteen leading American natural scientists were elected April 26 to the National Academy of Sciences, highest honorary scientific society in the United States.

The new members are: Oswald Theodore Avery, bacteriologist, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City; Harold Delos Babcock, physicist, Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif.; Thomas Barbour, zoölogist, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Alphonse Raymond Dochez, medicine, Columbia University, New York City; Bernard Ogilvie Dodge, botanist, New York Botanical Garden, New York City; Eugene Floyd Dubois, physiologist, Cornell University Medical College, New York City; Griffith Conrad Evans, mathematician, Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.

Bancroft Gherardi, engineer, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City; Herbert Eugene Ives, physicist, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City; Walter Richard Miles, psychologist, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Samuel Alfred Mitchell, astronomist, Leander McCormick Observatory, University, Virginia; Linus Paulisg, chemist, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; Joseph Fels Ritt, mathematician, Columbia University, and Henry Clapp Sherman, chemist, Columbia University.

Arthur L. Day, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., was elected vice-president for four years commencing July 1, 1933, succeeding David White, resigned. Karl T. Compton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison, New York, were reëlected to the academy's council for three years commencing July 1.

American Nazi Group Dissolved by Berlin

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—The Nazi organization in America, sponsored by the party's department of foreign propaganda in Germany, is being disbanded under orders from Berlin and no longer will be officially represented in the United States.

Confirmation of this was had from the German Consulate yesterday, where the order was said to be based on the realization that "political organizations should stay at home." Spokesmen at the local Nazi headquarters at No. 309 East Ninety-second Street, however, said there was no necessity for continuance of the organization in America, since its primary purpose, "to get Germans organized all over the world to help the party at home throw out the other government," had been accomplished.

The American branch has a membership of 1500, it was said, operating through active propaganda centers in key cities, with the national headquarters at Detroit. The national chairman, Herr Heinz Spanknoebel, left here for Germany this week. Hitler sympathizers henceforth will band together in the unofficial affiliated organization, "Bunde der Freunde der Hitler Bewegung" (League of the Friends of the Hitler Movement), it was said.

Soviet Seeks to Aid Collective Methods

(Continued from Page 1)

even at the price of letting the peasants go hungry.

Foreign observers who recently visited the North Caucasus and Ukraina reported a very acute food shortage. The Government was continually raiding the peasants' homes in search of grain that might have been hidden. Peasants caught stealing or hiding grain belonging to the collective or state farms, were shot. As further punishment, Moscow ordered a mass exile of peasants from the North Caucasus and the Ukraina to North Siberia and other unpleasant parts of the Soviet Union. The land of these exiles was given to demobilized soldiers and peasants from other districts.

Allows Grain Surplus

With this policy of terror and reprisal, Moscow coupled concession and cajolery. First, government grain procurements were abandoned. Henceforth, the peasants must pay the Government a fixed amount of grain, as a tax, disposing of their remaining grain as they please. This is perhaps the most important law passed by the Soviet Government since the introduction of the first Five-Year Plan.

Then Mocow called from all over the union "shock workers" of the collective farms, i. e., peasants who were working loyally with the Government in the matter of collectivization. The first congress of these peasants was recently held in Moscow with great ceremony. Highest government officials addressed the congress. Everything was done to confirm further these peasants in their devotion to collectivization—and they promised not only to work hard themselves, but to watch that their neighbors also worked properly.

Another important innovation was the opening of "political departments" in every machine tractor station and state farm. These departments are headed by experienced Communists, many of whom were formerly in the army or the G. P. U. service. Their duty will be to watch that peasants work honestly and fulfill all government obligations. These departments are very active in detecting disloyal peasants and deporting them.

Whether the sum of these measures will provide a new incentive for the peasant and restore his will to produce, whether the Government has in time turned a very sharp corner, and whether there can really be a change in the present critical situation in the villages—the future alone can tell.

Northern Mexico Under Irrigation Blooms Like Rose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A part at least of the barren waste of northern Mexico, mesquite and cactus covered, while formerly a cattle-grazing country, is now under irrigation, with its population in some districts increased eight and ten times in seven years.

This has been accomplished as a result of the Government's vast irrigation program initiated in February, 1927, during the administration of the former President, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, when a contract was entered into with the J. C. White Engineering Corporation of New York, that called for an expenditure of 40,000,000 pesos in the construction and administration of various irrigation works.

Estimating the rate of exchange that has prevailed since the works were initiated and taking into account that about 10,000,000 additional pesos were spent, the entire cost of the various projects now concluded can be placed at close to $25,000,000. The contract with the American company has just recently concluded. For Mexico, this is a large amount.

The five major projects in the general plan carried out by the White Company were designed to irrigate a minimum total of 372,500 acres. Not all of this land is yet under cultivation, but a good portion of it is. Completion of the works marks the actual accomplishment of two much-needed improvements in Mexico, irrigation and highways, their inception dating back to the Administrations of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, 1920-24, and General Calles, 1924-28, when Mexico began to recover from the quagmire of 10 intensive years of revolution. Highways are under construction and much has also been accomplished in this branch of development since that time.

Cafferatta to Head Deputies

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 27 (By U. P.)—Señor Juan Cafferatta was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday in an informal session preliminary to the opening of Congress on May 2.

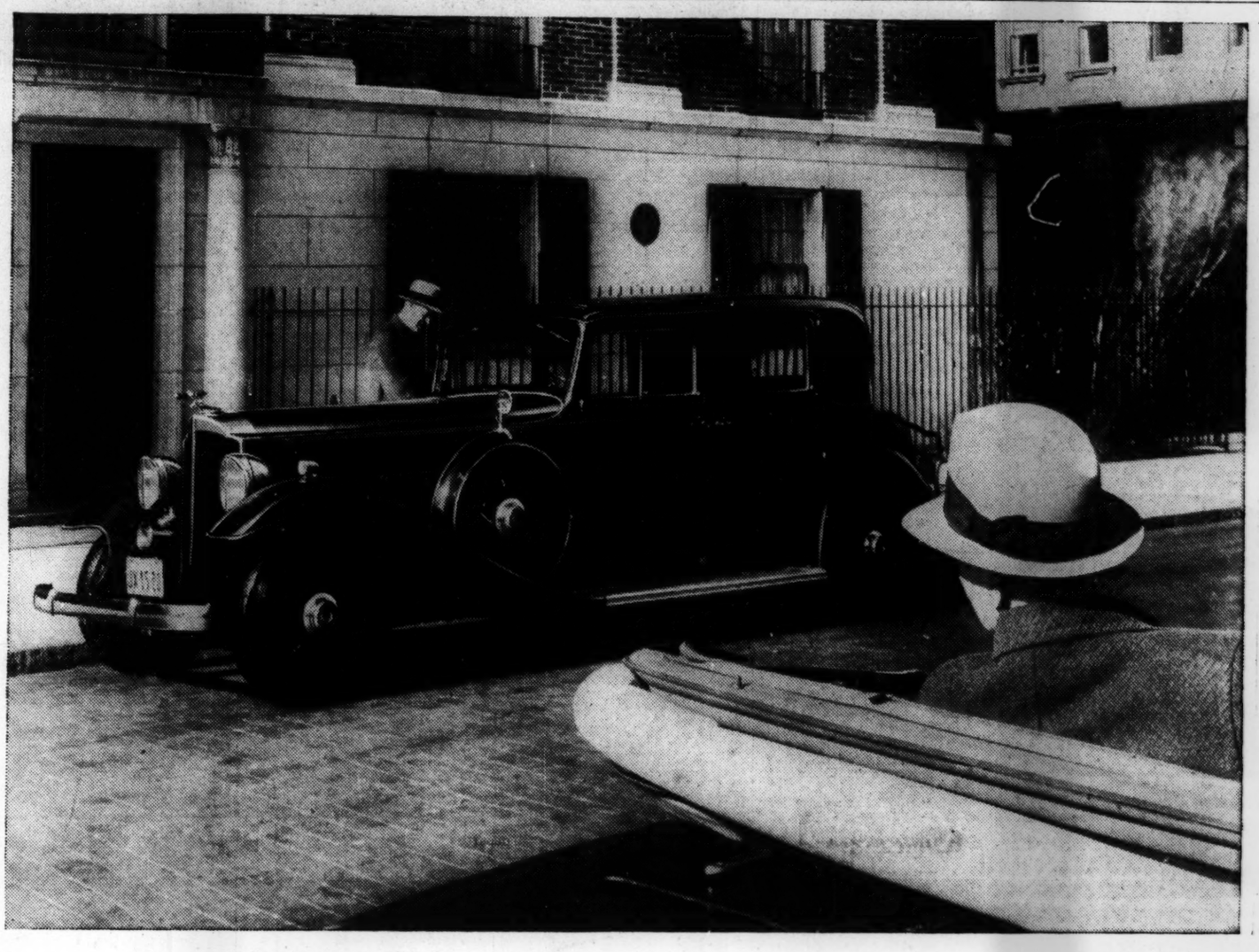
Georgia Educator Fosters State Plan To Organize Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYCROSS, Ga.— An entire reorganization of Georgia's public schools in order to set up a statewide system is advocated by Mr. Ralph Newton, superintendent of the Waycross public schools.

According to Mr. Newton, Georgia's schools have been in "a bad way" ever since the state Constitution was adopted in 1777, and in spite of the progress made, the system "still leaves the most money for schools in those places most able to educate their children, and denies to the poorer sections the advantages that they should have."

"It will be necessary to provide more money for schools than we have ever given through the state treasury," said Mr. Newton. "This additional support can come only through a reorganization of our antiquated tax system. To set up a statewide system under a state board of education with adequate authority will avail little unless sufficient money is raised and appropriated to carry the laws into effect."



To the man who almost owns one

PERHAPS you, like the man in the picture, have always wanted a Packard.

And perhaps like him you have felt it was beyond your means.

So you have bought medium-priced cars—cars that, while they have given good service, have always been a compromise between your desires and your pocketbook.

Now you're about to buy another car. And again you tell yourself, "I can't afford a Packard."

But wait—

Actually you almost own a Packard. Actually you've almost owned one for years.

The Arithmetic of Packard Economy

The gulf that separates you from a Packard is only a few hundred dollars.

Perhaps that seems like a big sum of money. But spread it over the longer life that a Packard will serve you—in the end, a Packard will cost you no more, and probably less, than a "compromise car."

And the extra miles a Packard gives you are miles you enjoy—not miles you merely tolerate. For a Packard is not only built to keep going—it is built to keep its thrill of performance right through the years.

This is truer today than ever before. For these 1933 models are the longest-lived Packards ever built.

The Longest-Lived Cars Built

More than that, they are, we believe, the longest-lived cars built in America today. A clutch, for example, was as good as new after 125,000 contacts in traffic. After 50,000 miles of driving, cylinders showed only microscopic wear.

No danger of these cars becoming old-fashioned in appearance either. For they have the traditional Packard lines that never go out of style. Keep your car as long as you wish—you'll always be proud to be seen in it. Even at the end of five years, people will think of your car, not as a five-year-old car, but as a Packard.

Perhaps you're wondering about upkeep cost.

We can show you that, item for item, a Packard costs no more to run than cars costing hundreds of dollars less. The new Packards use less gas and oil than their predecessors. And because of a new lubricating system, motor parts will last twice as long.

And from this car that really costs you no more, you'll get the greatest motoring thrill of your life. The thrill of driving a car whose motor is so quiet that even in travelling up to a mile and a half a minute, you can scarcely hear it. The thrill of handling a car that starts with the touch of a button, stops with the touch of your toe, shifts and steers with the touch of a finger. The thrill of riding in a car whose cushions were contoured by an orthopedic expert to let you relax naturally, completely. The thrill, finally, of a car that is even adaptable to your requirements and moods—whose brake-pedal pressure, ventilation and shock-absorber resilience can all be adjusted to suit the convenience of whoever is driving or riding in the car.

Drive One Over Your Own Road

Whether you buy a Packard or not, we would like to show you these cars, and have you ride in one of them.

And bring your old car with you—if it is of average value, it will cover the down payment on a new Packard. The balance can be spread over many months. And the operating economies which your new Packard effects will make the monthly payments still easier.

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The Packard Eight from $2150 • The Packard Super-Eight from $2750
The Packard Twelve from $3720 Prices quoted are F. O. B. Detroit, Mich.
Prices subject to increase without notice

Scouts' Program To Include Issue Of Roaming Boys

New England Group Hears of Plans for Activities in Coming Year

How enforced leisure has been utilized for the furtherance of Boy Scout activities was brought forth in the regional meeting of the New England Boy Scouts held at the Hotel Somerset.

Before the banquet Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, spoke enthusiastically of the record of the past two years, of the growth in membership, and of the stirring response on the part of men everywhere to the challenge of the times.

"Unemployed men all over the United States," said Dr. West, "are devoting hours of enforced leisure to the cause of Scouting; are making sacrifices of time and money to learn more of Scouting and help prepare boys for the future."

Wandering Youth

Dr. West linked the Scout movement with the problem of the army of wandering youth, objecting only to the stressing of the word youth. "There are few boys of 16 and under in this vagabond army," Dr. West declared. "Most of these wanderers are 18 or older. The Boy Scout program for the coming year is very definitely taking this problem into consideration.

"With money made available to us from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, we are planning to promote the activities of Sea Scouts, where the age limit is 18. The Rover movement, which has been developed so successfully in England, and which has been experimented with in New England, is to be encouraged and fostered. This movement, together with the senior groups growing within the Scout organization, will retain boys up to 21."

With growing enthusiasm Dr. West touched upon the promise and opportunities of the immediate future. "We have now in the White House a President with 12 years of active experience in Scouting. President Roosevelt has already declared his willingness to back the movement by every means in his power, and has invited us to hold one of our national conventions in the White House itself."

In his later speech at the banquet Dr. West said: "We do not know what changes and developments lie before us along the economic and business road. But one thing we do know, and that is that well over 1,000,000 boys in America will reach the age of 12 this year. In that fact lies our responsibility and our opportunity."

Record-Breaking Growth

Mr. Marshall Field 3d., chairman of the committee on operations of the Scout movement, expressed his amazement at the record-breaking growth in membership in the face of curtailed expenditures and reduced budgets. It was this record, he declared, that marked the vitality of the movement.

"The solution of today's problem does not insure the future. Only by building up character in business and political leadership can we insure the future," Mr. Field said. "Scouting makes for idealism, and will provide the honesty in politics and business which is our only hope for the future."

A stirring appeal was made by Dr. Amos Osborne Squire, chief physician at Sing Sing prison, for a widening of the age limit to include boys up to the age of 21. "Forty per cent of crime in the United States last year was committed by boys of 19," Dr. Squire declared.

This tendency toward criminality he laid to lack of constructive leadership and direction in leisure hours, thus allowing boys to drift into unwholesome activities and the beginning of crime. In this connection Dr. Squire attacked the motion picture industry for the number of "crime" and "gangster" type of pictures shown.

In closing, Dr. Squire made a plea for a wider acceptance by all Scout executives of the leadership that he declares is necessary if last year's record of 1600 new boys at Sing Sing is to be lessened. For these boys who arrive in prison are much like other boys, was the substance of his statement. They lack only the leadership and inspirational guidance that Scouting can give them.

Evening Students Get School Awards At B. U. Banquet

Evening students, who as a rule do not figure in scholastic awards, had their "innings" last night when 10 members of the evening division at Boston University's college of business administration and one faculty member were honored at the annual banquet of the evening student council, held in the Hotel Touraine.

The highest award this council can bestow on a student, presentation of the annual key to the senior who has combined excellence in studies with social activities, was presented to Mr. William D. Sabourin of Salem, president of the student council.

Prof. Leo Drew O'Neil, director of the evening division, announced that Mr. William J. Shea of Lowell, senior, and Mr. Enoch R. Nesson, junior, have been elected to membership in Beta Gamma Sigma, national honorary fraternity in schools of commerce of collegiate grade. Four women students, two in the day and two in the evening division, were elected to Gamma Epsilon Pi, national honorary sorority in business schools. They are: Miss Florence V. Barrett, Brighton; Miss Ella Edson, Boston; Miss Marion E. Corley, Dedham, and Miss Veronica C. Phillips, Boston.

Miss Barrett also received the annual key of Zeta of Phi Chi Theta, national social and professional sorority in colleges of business administration. Prof. John J. Sullivan of the college English department was "tapped" to membership in Bones, evening division secret honorary society for men. Mr. Edward Keough, president of the class of 1934, was the only student to receive this honor this year.

Sphinx, secret honorary society for women at the college, announced selection of three new members: Miss Katherine Steele, Boston; Miss Elizabeth K. Trueman, Salem; and Miss Jeanie C. Lees, Belmont. Mr. James Connary, first-year student, received a $5 gold piece for an essay submitted in a competitive contest.

Speakers at Banquet Of New England Scouts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—DR. AMOS O. SQUIRE.
Lower—MARSHALL FIELD 3D

Relief Said to Rest Upon Free Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28—Inflation of the dollar, unless it is accompanied by simultaneous international devalorization, will simply give new spending power to foreign countries, and will bring no relief to the United States, said Prof. James Harvey Rogers, Yale economist, in an address before the Connecticut chapter of the American Statistical Association.

Professor Rogers said that funds must be got to spenders, and urged a public works program, which, he said, might require $700,000,000 a month.

"For producing an immediate and real stimulus to business, it is not," he said, —"at least for the present—a matter of how much money can be ultimately printed, but rather how much spending power can be put into the hands of those who can and will spend it quickly."

Federal Loan Funds Made Available To Coöperative Banks

Several legal steps were taken in legislative circles, yesterday, to strengthen the position of the farmer and the home buyer until adverse financial winds have subsided. Gov. Joseph B. Ely not only signed the measure to authorize coöperative banks to borrow from the Federal Home Loan Bank to assist home buyers but he also attached his signature to a resolve calling for a study of the possibilities of assisting war veterans to obtain homes and farms.

Mortgaging of growing crops as security for loans to farmers by the United States Government was provided for in another bill signed by the Governor.

In the House, adverse committee reports were looked upon with little favor, four of them being substituted by the bills providing that the sale of public utility holding company securities be made subject to state supervision, that savings banks be prohibited from investing in securities of public service corporations and holding companies, that payments for compensation of injured workers under the compensation act start from the date of injury, and that the Public Utilities Commission be given power to regulate the borrowing of money for plant expansion by gas and electric companies.

The Senate approved a new fisheries division for the State and passed the resolve for a study of the Boston City Charter.

Convicted Banker Told to Appear For Sentencing

Lawyer Claimed McKnight Physically Unable to Be in Court

Edwin T. McKnight, convicted Medford Trust Cmpany president awaiting sentence for larceny and bribery, was expected to appear in Middlesex Superior Court this afternoon to hear formal pronouncement of the sentence, McKnight failed to appear at 10 o'clock as scheduled. His attorney said he was too ill to attend court.

Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, sent a court physician to McKnight's home to determine whether there was sufficient reason for his refusal to appear. The county physician found nothing wrong with McKnight. The banker was ordered to appear at the East Cambridge Court House for sentencing at 2 o'clock.

McKnight was convicted of stealing $16,000 from a Medford contractor, conspiracy to bribe Medford city officials, and of illegal receipt of fees while serving as an officer of the defunct Medford Trust. A Middlesex Superior Court jury brought in a verdict of guilty last Wednesday and McKnight was slated to appear in court at 10 o'clock this morning for sentencing.

Meanwhile a report was made public by Mr. Charles W. Blood, master who heard the case started by Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, holding McKnight and all but one other director of the closed Medford Trust liable for approximately $10,000,000. Andrew F. Curtin, who passed on recently, was the only director cleared in Mr. Blood's report.

McKnight's share of the liability was fixed at $939,035. The directors will have an opportunity to protest his findings and after objections have been heard, the master will submit his findings to the court. Mr. Blood said that McKnight had "deceived nearly every director as to the purpose of various devices.

"He concealed from them the payment by the bank of the Cushing loans, and even his own partner, Eaton, was not aware of the payments made to McKnight by Frankini.

"I find that McKnight was guilty not merely of negligence, but of bad faith in administering the affairs of the bank during the period here in question. Except on rare occasions his ideas were followed."

Lehigh Coal & Navigation

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, net income after interest, taxes and charges of $1,907,919, but excluding company's share of undistributed earnings and losses of subsidiaries. This is equal to 99 cents a share on the 1,930,065 shares and compares with $2,384,142, or $1.23 a share, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

For Sunday, April 30

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scieptist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, WBXAA, 49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

SAN FRANCISCO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-236m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Our Daily Food: George Rector; Judge Gordon; Hendrik Van Loon.
6:15 NBC, Comedy duo.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Happy Landings"—Mitzi Green.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater; "Charlie Chan" in "Behind That Curtain."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; drama.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 "Song Weavers."
10:08 "Headliners"; sketch.
10:30 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra; news.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League.
11:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Metropolitan Opera Ball: Frieda Hempel; Lucrezia Bori; Grace Moore; Jascha Heifetz; orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Penn Relay Carnival.
5:30 Wildflower talk.
5:35 Jolly Juniors and M. I. Sorree.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter" talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 President's Day Program.
7:30 "Jack, Ted, Bud and Roy," songs.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; Ernest Glendinning; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11:30 Eliot Daniel's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
5:55 "Barbecue Charlie," songs.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription, sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge," sketch.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Crockerville Mountaineers.
8:30 Newspaper sketch.
8:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore soloist.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 CBS, "The Inside Story—Louis McHenry Howe," sketch, with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Local dance music.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Penn Relays.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
5:45 CBS, "Lone Wolf Tribe"; sketch.
6:00 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Chemical Society talk.
7:30 "Question and Answer Man."
8:00 "Master of Mystery" sketch.
8:30 CBS, Carson Robison's Buckaroos.
9:00 CBS, "Penthouse Symphony" premiere; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:30 Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; John Medbury; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Arthur Tracy, Street Singer.
10:45 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Archie Lloyd, songs.
5:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "General Edward's Band."
6:45 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music; pianist.
5:15 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:30 a. m.—Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs; talk; soloists.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:18 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Mt. Vernon Choral Society.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, "New Thrills in Exploring," Mr. Hugh D. Grant.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Penn Relays.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Organ recital; soloists.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:00-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; studio soloist.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia, Fred Hoey reporting.
4:30 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—CBS, Columbia-Navy crew race.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:45 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Penn Relays.
3:45 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Penn Relays.

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Stahlhelm Army In Germany Joins Hitlerite Ranks

Fascists Win Control of Private Forces — State Secret Police Formed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 28—Herr Adolf Hitler, the Chancellor, today amalgamated under his control all the private political armies of Germany. This action followed the decision of Herr Franz Seldte, founder and leader of the Nationalist Steel Helmets, to transfer the allegiance of that organization to the National Socialist Chancellor.

The result is a complete victory for Herr Hitler in the conflict between the Nationalist and the National Socialist military formations. Private armies of opponents were early forbidden by the Hitler régime. It has now completed its control by bringing the war veterans' Steel Helmets organization into the Brown Shirt army.

Pursuing his program of reorganization of the Prussian police and continuance of the fight against Bolshevism and other anti-state activities, Capt. Hermann Goering, Prussian Minister-President and Minister of the Interior, has converted the political police department, which formerly was under the President of the Berlin police, into a separate secret police department directly responsible to the Minister of the Interior.

Control of the policy of the press, which formerly was under the police presidency, will be transferred to the new department.

Throughout Germany today, according to certain newspapers, which based their information on official sources, 18,000 Communists are imprisoned, 12,000 of them being in Prussia.

Another report recently stated that political prisoners in Prussia, who include many Socialists and intellectuals, number 10,000. Some papers go so far as to suggest that arrested leaders and officials of the Communist Party may be charged with high treason in connection with the fire in the Reichstag. Today's Völkische Beobachter and other newspapers condemn as "brazen and unbelievable effrontery" a statement in the Manchester Guardian regarding the Reichstag fire, which declared that "the incendiary sits within the German Cabinet today."

Such a suggestion as this paper makes, the Völkische Beobachter continues, is unexampled in the history of cultured nations, adding that the German Government has instructed the London Embassy to protest in the sharpest terms.

The English Ambassador, informed circles here declared, today handed a note to the German Government inquiring into the conditions of the recent arrest of Mr. W. W. Mann. Mr. Mann is a British subject, a resident teacher of English in Berlin for some years. He was arrested last Friday at the Indian Student Club, where he had been invited to attend to discuss the possibility of forming another English-speaking circle. Mr. Mann was released on Monday.

The dismissal of Lieut.-Col. Theodore Duesterberg from the post of second-in-command of the Steel Helmets Wednesday gave the National Socialists another victory in their effort to gain undivided control of Germany.

The Steel Helmets of the Nationalists and the Storm Troops of Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialists entered the Government as partners. The struggle between them approached a decisive stage when the Steel Helmet commander, Herr Franz Seldte, decided to take personal control and ousted his chief lieutenant, who a year ago was Nationalist candidate for the Presidency.

Colonel Duesterberg has been an important functionary of the Steel Helmets since November, 1919, and previously saw distinguished war service. Differences existed between Colonel Duesterberg and Herr Seldte, but Colonel Duesterberg refused to resign. His activities in the Brunswick affair of March 28 when the Steel Helmets were involved in what appeared to be a plot against the National Socialists remains unexplained. Colonel Duesterberg's position would seem to have been influenced by the Aryan paragraph in the law for reëstablishment of the public services, as it implied that he may be of Jewish origin.

Complaints from Nationalist officials, judges, teachers and party organizations against interference and unfriendly action by the National Socialists may be described as details in the issue over the future relations between the Government and its partners. It must be settled whether the present Cabinet consists of two parties with equal rights, or of a united front under Herr Hitler, and further, whether the National Socialist Party is the one and only state organization. If all other parties are swallowed up, the Chancellor must solve the problem of whether all members of his Cabinet agree with his political and economic plans. This would obviously raise the question of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's position in the Cabinet.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

George R. Brown, Portsmouth, N. H.
Ann E. Helmold, Willimantic, Conn.
Ethel C. Bath, Willimantic, Conn.
Susie A. Tibbett, Medfield, Mass.
Mrs. F. Mae Drake, Woodstock, N. Y.
Mrs. N. Casa, Brooklyn, N. Y.
N. Casa, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Martha H. Burbaker, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie F. Willard, Nashua, N. H.
Miss Gladys I. Benway, Nashua, N. H.
Harold B. Grouse, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

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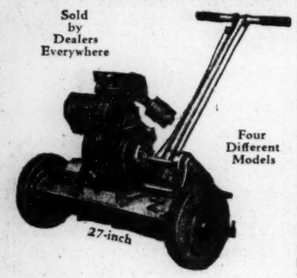

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New Trends in Germany Shock to British Opinion, Says Liberal Statesman

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 28—The gravity with which moderate opinion in England has come to view events in Germany is indicated in a speech by Lord Grey of Falloden today. Speaking before the Liberal Council here, Lord Grey, who was Foreign Secretary at the outbreak of the World War, declared that it was impossible to continue the same policy with the present Germany which Britain had pursued with the Germany of Stresemann and Bruening.

Lord Grey, in associating himself with the vigorous criticisms of Germany, expressed in the House of Commons, emphasized that such sentiments could not have been expressed a few months ago. The remarks of Lord Grey indicated that "the whole tone of Germany's policy and the trend of its mentality lately had been a shock to British opinion."

The disappointment which British statesmen see in the lack of tolerance over nationalism and the threat to peace involved in the German policies is reflected in Lord Grey's declaration that Britain cannot go on making concessions to Germany and holding out the hand of peace indefinitely unless that is to be reciprocated.

He said: "One cannot help but feel at this moment that if Germany was as powerfully armed as in 1914, the peace of Europe would be regarded as most insecure. A general feeling has been created, by what has happened in Germany recently, that peace is threatened and that the greatest security at present is that Germany is not armed and in position to go to war."

Stillman Subpœnaed In Mitchell Tax Case

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Mr. James A. Stillman, former president of the National City Bank, was subpœnaed yesterday to appear before the Federal Grand Jury which has indicted Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the bank, for alleged evasion of income tax.

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UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS CELEBRATES SEMICENTENNIAL

Upper Left—Memorial Gateway and Fountain Erected at Cost of $250,000. Lower Left—Student Union Building, One of New Units Built at Cost of $420,000. Right—MISS GENEVIEVE WELDON, Houston, Texas, Chosen by Students as "Sweetheart of Texas." Inset—DR. HARRY YANDELL BENEDICT, President, University of Texas.

New Appreciation Of Nature Found In Transition Era

Isaac Walton League Head Says Conditions Bringing Finer Morale

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28—Not depression, but transition, is the name which should be applied to the present era, because it is bringing a new sense of values, a finer morale, and a greater appreciation of nature, while conservation of natural resources becomes more imperative than ever before, was the message given the Izaak Walton League of America yesterday by its national president, Dr. Preston Bradley.

In his presidential address, the Chicago minister for the People's Church, widely known as a lover of nature and advocate of conservation, said it was apparent on every side that the American people were becoming more outdoor-minded.

"A changing morale is settling down on our people," Dr. Bradley said. "A new appreciation of the beauty and wonder of nature brings new responsibilities to our Izaak Walton League in its work of promoting conservation."

No other organization, perhaps, has suffered worse from business conditions than the Izaak Walton League, Dr. Bradley said. About 42 per cent of the members have canceled their memberships in the last year, making it difficult indeed to continue the work of the national league. But with all the economies which have been put into effect, and the new attitude of responsibility it has fostered, this condition has probably made for a year of the "sanest economy and sanest administration" the league has known and puts it on a new basis to go ahead, he added.

Along with the transitional aspects of the times, Dr. Bradley said, the Izaak Walton League has had to have a "renaissance of purpose, sweep its decks and get down to the fundamental purposes of its existence again."

From here, the national president urged, it must now go on to formulate a new and stronger program for national conservation, so that the glories and the resources of nature which still remain may be preserved for the people's enjoyment and use.

At Dr. Bradley's suggestion the convention paid a silent tribute to the memory of Henry Van Dyke, whom he described, in the most glowing terms, as one of the greatest writers on nature the country had ever produced.

The league was scheduled to give much of its attention during the present convention to developing a broad program for coördinating unemployment relief with national and local conservation projects.

Beer Will Not Be Sold At Niagara Reservation

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 28 (AP)—Beer will not be sold on the Niagara Falls reservation.

"It would be against the dignity of the fifth wonder of the world to have beer sold and consumed near the falls," said Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, chairman of the state commission controlling the falls and the parks on the New York side. "For decency and propriety, I think it would be unbecoming for us to allow the sale of beer, and I am not a prohibitionist either."

The commission has jurisdiction over Prospect Point and the park stretching back from the brink and the Niagara River, Goat Island, Luna Island and the Three Sister Islands. Before prohibition, beer was not sold on the reservation. In those days a hotel at Niagara Falls became famous as a temperance house because it served no alcoholic beverages on its premises.

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Marks Semicentennial and Built at No Cost to Taxpayers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, April 28—Nine new buildings, involving an expenditure of about $4,000,000, but erected without cost to the taxpayers of the State, were dedicated here this week at the University of Texas as a feature of the school's semicentennial celebration.

Constitutional authority for the university to issue building bonds and buy them up itself with money from its permanent fund, which could not be used directly for building purposes, provided the way for this improvement, begun about a year ago and now partially completed.

Besides the $1,000,000 library the buildings include those for architecture, engineering, physics, home economics, and geology, a student union, an auditorium, and a men's dormitory. A $250,000 war memorial fountain, a gift from the late George W. Littlefield, served as a setting for the exercises, and was included in the dedication ceremony, which culminated a week's program of social and educational events.

Mr. Robert Frost, poet, gave readings of his works to lead off the calendar, which included a "round-up" of former Texas students; an exposition by the Fine Arts Association of Texas; the staging of an historical review of the university's 50 years of progress; an exhibit of university collections of museum pieces; presentation of a "birthday gift," an order signed by Charles V of Spain, appointing Hernando Cortes as Captain-General of New Spain, dated July 6, 1529, Barcelona; a gala "sweetheart's revue and ball"; and an address by Dr. Albert W. Palmer, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Miss Genevieve Weldon of Houston was selected by a vote of the students to reign as the "Sweetheart of Texas" over the week's festivities. A cast of 700, in historically accurate costumes, presented the progress review, which was written and directed by Mr. James H. Parke, university instructor, playwright, and director of the Austin Little Theater. Baseball games between the university and Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College provided athletic diversion during the program.

Airway to Purchase Ocean Flying Boats

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—Contracts for construction of six huge flying boats to cost $1,750,000 and designed to have a range with pay load sufficient to span either the Atlantic or the Pacific Oceans by the island routes, have been awarded by Pan American Airways System, it was announced April 26.

The contracts, which anticipated construction originally planned for future development plans, have been let now in expectation that world trade conditions will improve greatly as a result of President Roosevelt's efforts and that an urgent need for the aircraft will exist by the time the equipment can be delivered, Mr. J. T. Trippe, president of the system, said.

The order will provide work for important airplane and enginering plants in this country whose activities are at a low point just now, he added, and will make it possible for the company to take advantage of low construction costs.

The contracts are based on specifications laid down by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical adviser of the system, following more than 18 months of detailed research and testing by engineers.

Woodcock Declares Education Is Needed Help to Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 28—For the successful enforcement of any prohibition law, and in particular the Eighteenth Amendment, the most important force is education.

Such was the opinion of Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock two years ago when he became national prohibition enforcement director, and such is his opinion today as special assistant to the United States Attorney-General.

Colonel Woodcock declined to pass any opinion on the merits of the amendment itself, and reticently explained his belief as to the future of the dry law.

"The future of prohibition," he said, "depends on three very distinct factors: Federal effort to enforce it; attitude of the states; willingness of the masses of people to accept and obey it. Of the three, probably the most important factor is the third, which depends strictly on the influence of extra-legal, or moral forces."

And by education, Colonel Woodcock means this third factor, that is, the molding of the opinion of the masses to the point that they are not only in a sympathy with the amendment but "willing to obey it." As to just how this would be accomplished he ventured not an opinion, contenting himself with his job of enforcing prohibition, physically.

More Freedom Urged In Modern Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In the modern system of education, there is too much book work and standardization, Dr. Hamilton Fyfe, principal of Queen's University, Kingston, said in a recent address before the University Women's Club. Boys in particular are not given enough freedom to release their capacities. Children, he stated, are entirley different from one another, and cannot be forced into one mold.

Methods and system used at one of England's public schools founded in the sixteenth century by Henry VIII to care for those left in need through the dissolution of the monasteries were described by Dr. Fyfe, who was headmaster of Christ's Hospital for many years. The 900 students at this school still wear the long blue coat, knee breeches and yellow stockings worn by Charles Lamb and other well-known Englishman who attended the school.

Founded to give poor boys as good an education as they would have had if their parents had had more money, the school still lives up to this tradition.

Publishers Urged To Have No Fears Of Wild Inflation

Budget Director Assures Them It Will Not Go Uncontrolled

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—Newspaper publishers from all over the United States, members of the American Newspaper Pupblishers' Association, today have a promise of Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget, that there will be no uncontrolled inflation and that the Government's credit will be unimpaired.

Speaking before the association at its annual dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel last night, Mr. Douglas emphasized the difficulties attendant on the Roosevelt Administration's task of making national expenditures meet national income and stressed that the proof the Government has given that it can control its fiscal policy, shows that it can control inflation.

"It was said that after the service of the national debt, the national defense, and certain other items, there remained but a small proportion of the total cost of the Federal Government that might be susceptible of reduction," Mr. Douglas continued.

"I took issue then with that view, and I take issue with it now. I feel that very substantial reductions can be made. I know and you know that very substantial reductions have already been made. Almost $600,000,000 have been taken out of the cost of operating the Federal Government already. That in itself refutes any argument that it was impossible to make any substantial retrenchment.

"If the budget is not balanced, falling revenues and retrenchment to meet falling revenues continue until the process becomes tantamount to running a race and ending at zero. In a great emergency the Government can be of great assistance not only in the national but in the international field as well. The Government must be supplementary to the recovery of private enterprises. Balancing the budget is an integral and necessary part of economic recovery."

Mr. Douglas stressed the need of faith and confidence in this work.

"We cannot have mental reservations," he declared. "Fear is detrimental to the recovery we all seek. At times we all entertain fear, but you and I must set it aside now."

Immense Seal Cargoes Landed at St. John's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 28—Two sealers, the Imogene and Ungava, discharged today the largest cargoes ever brought from the ice field. The former's catch totaled 53,636 seals, weighing more than 1243 tons and valued at $60,722.

The Ungava unloaded 49,069 seals, but the gross weight exceeded the Imogene's by more than six tons.

What the bark is to a tree, a tight, tough, protecting coat of fine old SWP is to the weather-beaten wood of your house. It protects, preserves and beautifies. Today's conditions call for the protection that only a paint of superfine quality can give. Fine old SWP insures maximum service at a low cost that no inferior paint can hope to attain.

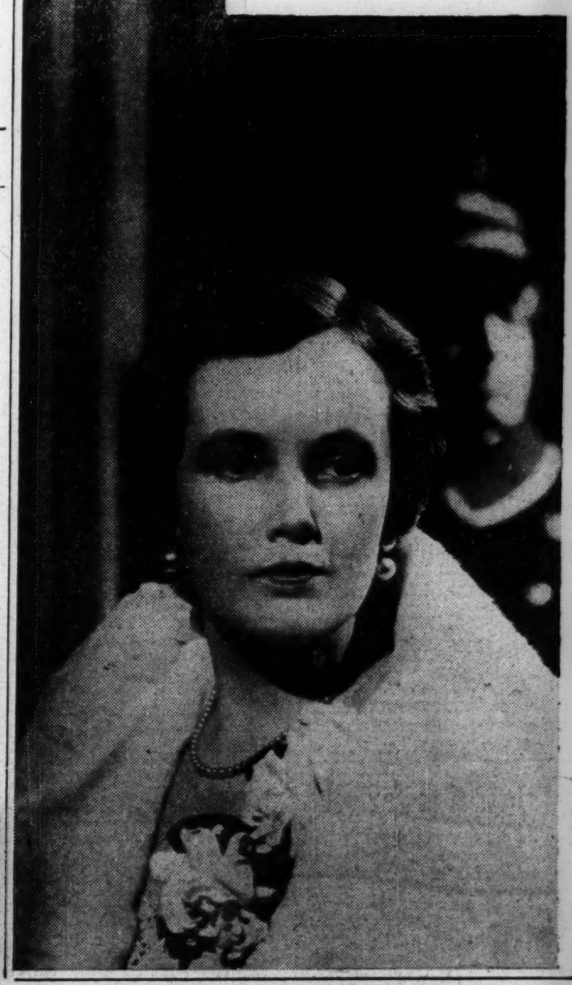
SWP House Paint is one of a long line of famous quality paint products bearing this distinguished name—

Trade-Mark Registered

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS QUALITY PAINTS

All women are equal in this

Her car may have twelve more cylinders than yours. Her clothes may be more expensive. Her home may be bigger and its furnishings far more luxurious. But there is one thing, and as far as we know, only one thing in the appointment and equipment of the American home which is the finest that money can buy—yet most economical too. It is the Hoover Electric Cleaner. . . . Any woman can own it for as little as $1.50 down.



More homes—mansions or cottages—are cleaned by Hoovers than by any other cleaner. . . . *Hoover is the oldest* maker of electric cleaners and the largest. *More than 3,000,000* Hoovers have been sold. . . . *The Hoover is unique* due to its exclusive, patented cleaning principle, Positive Agitation. By virtually shaking the rug, The Hoover dislodges even the most deeply embedded grit so injurious to rugs, and removes it along with all lint, hair, litter and dust. . . . *The Hoover, while hard on dirt,* is easy on rugs. It is recommended by leading rug manufacturers for the cleaning and care of floor coverings. . . . *The Hoover* is not only more efficient at the start, but is kept efficient by its sturdier construction and by expert Hoover service, to which every Hoover owner is entitled. . . . *The Hoover may be bought* on as low a down payment and with as small an outlay per month as the cheapest machine, yet a Hoover brings you many more years of cleaning service. . . . *The Hoover is sold* and endorsed by the leading merchants of the country. . . . Welcome the bonded and trustworthy representative of your local Hoover dealer. Ask him for a no-obligation Home Trial of a new Silver Jubilee Hoover. *The Hoover Company. Factories: North Canton, Ohio; Hamilton, Ontario.*

HOOVER
ELECTRIC CLEANER

It Beats . . . as it Sweeps . . . as it Cleans on a Cushion of Air

New York Takes First Position

Pirates Lose to Cubs and Drop From Lead in National

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778
Pittsburgh	7	3	.700
Brooklyn	6	5	.545
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Cincinnati	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	5	7	.417
Chicago	4	6	.400
Boston	3	7	.300

Results April 27

Brooklyn 1, Boston 0.
New York 5, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.

Scoring all of their runs in the fourth inning, the Chicago Cubs knocked the Pittsburgh Pirates out of first place in the National League race yesterday by winning, 3 to 2. The victory also gave the Cubs undisputed possession of seventh place, dropping the Braves into the cellar.

A double steal by Stephenson and Grimm while Bill Swift was winding up, figured in the three-run Chicago fourth. Babe Herman scored the first run for the Cubs. Then, with Stephenson on second and Grimm on first, Swift took a long windup, both runners advancing. Koenig's fly scored Stephenson and Hartnett's single let in Grimm. Guy Bush kept six Pittsburgh hits scattered. The Pirates nearly tied the score in the ninth when Vaughan's triple just missed going into the bleachers.

A late rally enabled the New York Giants to beat Philadelphia, 5 to 2, and take first place in the National League standing. The Giants are half a game in front of the Pirates. For seven innings the Phillies battled even with the Giants. In the eighth, however, Flint Rhem weakened and before the side was retired the Giants had three runs. Ray Starr, former Cardinal, started for New York, but was removed for a pinch hitter in the sixth. Carl Hubbell finished.

Walter Beck and Ed Brandt met for the third time this season yesterday in a pitchers' battle and for the second time, the former won. The final score was Brooklyn 1, Boston 0. Brandt actually pitched better ball than his rookie opponent. The Boston left-hander yielded only four hits, gave only one pass and struck out four men. Beck was touched for eight safeties, walked two men and struck out three.

Again it was Del Bissonette who produced the important hit. In the second inning Frederick started things with a single and was bunted to second. Then, with two out, Bissonette lined a single to right, Frederick scoring easily.

The St. Louis Cardinals came from behind with three runs in the ninth inning yesterday to beat Cincinnati, 3 to 2. Successive singles by Collins, Hornsby, Medwick and Martin, a base on balls to Wilson, and Allen's long fly, accounted for the runs. Two St. Louis errors helped the Reds to their two runs. The scores:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	2

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Swift, Smith and Grace. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 48m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	x		5	13	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		2	6	1

Batteries—Starr, Hubbell and Mancuso; Rhem, Liska and Davis. Winning pitcher—Hubbell. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 50m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	1	4	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0

Batteries—Beck and Lopez; Brandt and Hogan. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Barr. Time—1h. 23m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	10	3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	0

Batteries—Dean, Carleton and Wilson; Benton, Frey and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Carleton. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—1h. 43m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	15	9	.625
Sacramento	15	9	.625
Los Angeles	13	11	.542
Portland	12	12	.500
Missions	12	12	.500
Hollywood	11	13	.458
San Francisco	9	15	.375
Seattle	9	15	.375

Results April 27

Los Angeles 2, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 6, San Francisco, 0.
Seattle 6, Hollywood 5.
Missions 10, Portland 6.

Bates Elects White

LEWISTON, Maine, April 28 (AP)—Kenneth B. White, a sophomore at Bates College from Cambridge, Mass., was elected captain of the hockey team yesterday.

Amusements

BOSTON

FINE ARTS — Now!
AMERICAN PREMIERE
'BOYS in UNIFORM'
(KADETTEN)
Thrilling Emotional Film

SHUBERT
EVES. AT 8:15
OF THEE I SING
ORIGINAL CAST WITH WILLIAM GAXTON · LOIS MORAN · VICTOR MOORE
Evs 50c to $3, Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Katharine Cornell
will close her New York run in "ALIEN CORN" in the Belasco Theater May 13 to present this play in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, appearing in the latter city during the Century of Progress World's Fair.

LAST 2 WEEKS
LE GALLIENNE'S Production
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed., Fri. and Sat., 2:30.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 St. Prices 50c-$2 plus tax

Leslie J. Spiller and Leo Peters present
MATS. WED., Thurs. and Sat. $1 to $2
"Next time you go to the theatre please see this one."—Mirror.
"A FOUR-STAR HIT."—Daily News.
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
48TH ST. THEATRE EVENINGS at 8:45.

Vines Advances In Ojai Valley Tennis

OJAI, Calif., April 28 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., tennis champion of the United States and Wimbledon, found C. Gene Mako, 17-year-old junior doubles titleholder of the United States, in his path to the Ojai Valley Tennis Club singles crown today.

Classified as the present and future of southern California's tennis stars, the two are expected to stage a hard match, with Vines favored to advance into the final over his less experienced opponent.

In the other semifinal match Keith Gledhill, who with Vines is United States doubles champion, meets Lieut. Dolf E. Muehleisen of March Field, Riverside, Calif.

Vines enjoyed two easy victories yesterday in his first tournament competition of the 1933 season. He defeated Lieut. Stanley K. Robinson, United States Army champion in 1931, 6—2, 6—1, in the first round and advanced through the quarter-final by eliminating Wallace Bates, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—1.

Mako, University of Southern California freshman, played brilliant tennis to stop Frank Westsmith, Los Angeles, and then upset Elbert R. Lewis of the University of California at Los Angeles. The scores were 6—3, 6—1 and 6—2, 6—2.

Gledhill of Santa Barbara was the favorite in the other bracket. He defeated Val Gress, Los Angeles, in the first round, 6—1, 6—1, and then disposed of Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, 9—7, 6—4.

Muehleisen was forced to three sets to defeat Ben Dey, Pasadena, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, but in the second round easily eliminated Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—2.

W. F. Hoppe Increases Lead Over Schaefer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28—To catch his rival, Jacob Shaefer of San Francisco must score 440 points before W. F. Hoppe of New York makes 250 tonight in the fifth block of their 1500-point match at cushion-carom billiards. In the fourth block last night at the Terrace Garden, Hoppe increased his advantage to 190 points. The New Yorker won the block, 250 to 168 in 47 innings. The match score now stands Hoppe 1000, Schaefer 810, innings 155.

It was the slowest block of the match. Both players were frequently disappointed in the action of the ivories, which seemed heavy, rolling short and refusing to take the calculated spins. The best that Hoppe, world's 18.1 balkline champion, could do in the way of long runs was 30. Schaefer, the 18.2 world's titleholder, stopped at 18 for his best effort. The latter had a stretch of five blank innings before he could get started at all and Hoppe encountered similar trouble near the end of the block.

W. F. Hoppe—1 0 8 10 3 3 1 9 6 0 7 0 7 6 0 5 0 10 8 2 30 3 20 0 1 2 17 1 1 5 0 6 6 29 6 1 4 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 11 0 17—250. Innings—47. High Run—30.

Jacob Schaefer—0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 3 5 1 16 6 5 0x 1 1 6 0 5 5 1 1 0 1 2 4 0 16 12 13 2 12 6 5 18 0 0 13 0 0 1 0 1—168. Innings—46. High Run—18. x—One off, missed both balls. Referee—C. C. Peterson, St. Louis.

Southern, Champion, Beaten by Western

Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts Spring Team Series

First Teams

	Matches Won	Lost	Points Won	Lost
Northern	1	0	8	3
Western	1	0	6	5
Southern	0	1	5	6
Eastern	0	1	3	8

Western and Northern districts won the opening first-team matches in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts spring series yesterday. Northern won from Eastern district at the Andover Country Club, 8 to 3, while Western defeated Southern District, 1932 champions, at the Weston Golf Club, 6 to 5. A cold wind and snow flurries handicapped the players.

In the second-team race, Eastern defeated Northern at Andover, 6 to 5, and Southern prevailed against Western at the Weston Club, 6 to 5.

Western defeated Southern at Woodland Golf Club in the third-team race, 10 to 5, and Northern won from Eastern at the Vesper Country Club by a margin of one victory, 8 to 7.

California and Stanford Tie

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28—University of California and Stanford University canceled their playoff series for the Pacific Coast Conference southern division tennis championship here recently and will share the honor. The Bear netmen and Stanford students tied for the lead in the regular series and both agreed not to meet in a scheduled playoff.

Outboard Records Claimed

GARDONE, Riviera, Italy, April 28 (AP)—Count Carlo Casalini set what were claimed to be new outboard motorboat records in the 350 and 250 cubic centimeter classes yesterday. He averaged 64.992 kilometers an hour in the former category and 55.680 in the latter.

Restaurants

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
Wellesley's Newest Inn
LUNCHEON TEA—DINNER 50c to $1.25
Dinner Dances
Bridge
THE HOUSE ON THE HILL
Wel. 2306
Norma J. Prentis

WRENTHAM, MASS.
Weber Duck Inn
10 1/2 Wrentham
We raise the ducks we serve
Lion Inn MGR.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Home Runs Give Yanks a Victory

White Sox Keep Pace With Champions—Senators, Browns Win

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	2	.818
Chicago	9	4	.692
Cleveland	7	6	.538
Washington	7	6	.538
Detroit	6	6	.500
Boston	4	7	.364
Philadelphia	4	9	.308
St. Louis	4	10	.286

Results April 27

Washington 3, Boston 2.
New York 5, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 10, Detroit 4.
St. Louis 3, Cleveland 2.

Behind big Charlie Ruffing, the New York Yankees won their ninth game of the 1933 American League season yesterday, defeating the Philadelphia Athletics by 5 to 2. The triumph kept the Yanks a full game ahead of the second-place Chicago White Sox, who also won.

Home runs accounted for four of the five Yankee runs. Earl Combs connected with his first of the season in the third inning to start the scoring and then Babe Ruth hit his third in the fifth after Joe Sewell had drawn a base on balls. Lou Gehrig made his fifth of the year in the seventh. Ruffing pitched four-hit ball and had only one bad inning. Merritt "Sugar" Cain, except for throwing home run balls, did quite well for the Athletics.

The White Sox pounded Fred Marberry and Whitlow Wyatt for 16 safeties yesterday and kept pace with the Yanks by winning, 10 to 4. Luke Appling was the leading hitter with four out of five, two singles, a double and triple. George Haas had a perfect day at bat with three singles. Al Simmons drove across three runs with a pair of singles. George Walker sent in two of Detroit's runs with a homer. Ed Durham, right-hander, went the distance for the White Sox.

Ed Linke, big rookie right-hander, held the Boston Red Sox at bay yesterday for eight and one-third innings and Washington won, 3 to 2. Linke was in trouble several times before the ninth, but managed to pitch his way out. He gave seven bases on balls and struck out five men. Gordon Rhodes opposed Linke for seven innings and also was bothered with wildness. Twice in the early innings the Senators filled the bases, but the Boston right-hander managed to stop the rally. The winners made eight hits, seven of them singles.

Jimmy Levey's hitting in the pinches gave the St. Louis Browns a 3-to-2 victory over Cleveland yesterday. The rangy shortstop, usually a weak batter, drove in all of his team's runs. His single over third base in the sixth scored Rick Ferrell, while in the seventh he singled again, this time with the bases full, sending in Campbell and Ferrell. George Blaeholder was the winning pitcher. Mel Harder lost his third straight game for the Indians. The scores:

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	5	6	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Cain and Cochrane. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 6m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	3	x	10	16	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	11	1

Batteries—Durham and Berry; Marberry, Wyatt and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Marberry. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 22m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	8	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4

Batteries—Linke, McAfee and Sewell; Rhodes, Kline and Shea. Winning pitcher—Linke. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Kolls, Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 12m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	8	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Blaeholder and Ferrell; Harder, Brown and Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Summers, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—2h. 1m.

Rainville Tops Ranking List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The top-ranking tennis player in men's singles in Canada is Marcel Rainville of this city. Gilbert Nunes of Toronto is second, Walter Martin of Toronto and Reginia, third; Charles W. Leslie of Montreal, fourth, and Roland Longtin of Montreal, fifth. Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Vancouver and Willard F. Crocker, both members of Canadian Davis Cup teams in recent years, are not listed among the first five. Mrs. O. W. Morsley of Toronto heads the women's ranking list. Marjorie Leeming of Victoria is second, M. Campbell, Victoria, third; Mrs. W. D. Patrick, Montreal, fourth, and Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, fifth.

Mrs. Kay Leads All-Events

PEORIA, Ill., April 28 (AP)—Mrs. Nora Kay, Janesville, Wis., rolled into first place in the all-events of the Women's International Bowling Congress with a total of 1700 pins last night to take the lead from M. Hubatka, Omaha, 1685, which she had held for five days. Thoma Brothers' five-woman team of Peoria rolled games of 912, 812 and 809 to grab third place in the team event with a 2533 total, one pin better than Hopkins Springs Service of Syracuse, N. Y., which had a total of 2532. In the singles, Mrs. Nora Kay hit for 579 pins to take third place among the leaders, and in the doubles, paired with Mrs. Jeanette Knepperathod, Milwaukee, Wis., president of the Women's International Bowling Congress, cracked up 1063 sticks for fifth place.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	6	4	.600
Milwaukee	6	5	.545
Kansas City	7	7	.500
St. Paul	6	6	.500
Louisville	6	6	.500
Indianapolis	6	6	.500
Columbus	5	6	.455
Toledo	5	7	.417

Results April 27

Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 0.
Milwaukee 2, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 13, Toledo 8.
Columbus 10, St. Paul 7.

College Baseball Results

Chicago 21, Lake Forest 15.
Drexel 10, Juniata 5.
Iowa 9, Carleton 1.
Ithaca 14, E. Stroudsburg T. 10.
Lowell T. S. 5, Springfield 3.
Maine 2, Conn. State 0.
Northwestern 12, Illinois 9.
N. Missouri T. 8, Missouri 2.
Providence 7, Mass. State 1.
Upsala 5, C. C. N. Y. 3.

McKeithan to Montreal

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics yesterday announced the release on option of Jim McKeithan, former Duke University pitcher, to the Montreal club of the International League. He may be recalled at the end of the season.

College Tennis Results

Armour Tech. 7, Loyola 2.
Chicago 6, Elmhurst 0.
Clark 8, Providence 1.
Vermont 6, Worcester P. I. 0.

Texas League

San Antonio 9, Fort Worth 3.
Tulsa 11, Beaumont 7.
Houston 8, Oklahoma City 2.
Galveston 5, Dallas 2.

Trenton Polists Win Class C Indoor Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28—The Class C championship of the Indoor Polo Association of America was won here last night by the 112th Field Artillery from Trenton, N. J. In the final match, starting with an advantage of four goals by handicap, the Trenton trio swept on to a victory, 12½ to 5, against the 124th Field Artillery of this city, playing in its own armory.

An eastern all-star team led by W. H. Nicholls of Boston, playing No. 1, defeated a western all-star trio led by Capt. M. M. Corpening of Chicago. The score was 15 to 7, and five of the western goals were by handicap. Nicholls scored eight goals.

Lieut. J. T. Wilson set the pace for the Trenton artillerymen, scoring five goals. The team showed smoothness in teamwork and an ability to take advantage of the breaks. Whenever they had a good chance they scored, and they sent several home that were unexpected. The local trio organized a number of brilliant attacks, bringing the ball all the way down the field only to fail in the scoring effort.

112th F. A. Trenton — 124th F. A. Chicago
No. 1—Capt. Donald McGowan
Maj. R. G. Hunter
No 2—Lieut. J. T. Wilson — Barney Balding
Back—Capt. A. P. Moore
Capt. W. S. Everett

Score—112th F. A. Trenton 12½, 124th F. A. Chicago 5. Goals—Wilson 5, McGowan 4, Moore handicap 4 for 112th F. A.; Balding 2, Everett 2, Hunter for 124th F. A. Fouls—Moore 2, McGowan 1. Referee—W. C. Barger. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Albert, Paris, Beats Sweering of Holland

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—Jean Albert of Paris, winner of the European championship at 18.1 balkline amateur billiards last December, scored the initial victory in the world championship in the same style of game, yesterday evening at the Elks Club, Brooklyn, when he defeated Jean H. Sweering of Holland, in the opening game, 300 to 248 in 56 innings.

Both played weak and, at times, careless billiards, but this was partly due to the unaccustomed surroundings. Albert made a high run of 56 and led most of the way, while Sweering made his best run of 30 when he staged an attempt to overtake the leader in his final inning, after Albert was leading at 292 to 218.

Today will bring the American entries into play. Edgar T. Appleby of New York A. C., will encounter Seymour Kling, Amateur Billiard Club, in the afternoon while Francis S. Appleby, present United States champion, will meet Theodore Moons of Belgium, in the only evening game. Hereafter three games will be played each day, the tournament being completed on Friday, May 5. The score by innings:

Albert (spot ball)—0 13 0 0 10 0 1 5 7 1 0 56 0 14 3 5 6 4 2 0 18 8 0 4 0 12 0 27 2 1 0 1 1 4 0 6 0 1 2 0 1 10 5 22 0 0 5 4 1 6 0 11 2 6 5 8—300. Average—5 20-56. High run—56.

Sweering (white ball)—0 35 0 34 0 29 1 3 14 2 3 1 9 0 0 11 21 1 0 4 3 7 0 10 2 7 0 1 12 0 1 13 10 1 0 21 0 4 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0 2 1 1 3 0 0 30—248. Average—4 24-56. High run—30.

Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

Grimm-Servignini Holding Slight Lead

Boston International Six-Day Bicycle Race Noonday Standing (Fifth Day)

	Miles	Laps	Pts
Grimm-Servignini	1650	8	286
Winter-Duelberg	1650	8	184
Hill-Lands	1650	7	253
Dempsey-Sheehan	1650	7	250
Walker-Beckman	1650	7	216
DePilippo-Panatiere	1650	7	118
J. Walthour-DeLille	1650	6	219
R. Walthour-Wissel	1650	6	171
Boogman-Boogman	1650	5	78
Keating-H. McNamara	1650	3	164
Horder-Ritter	1650	2	203
DeVito-Manera	1650	1	55

Points determine position of teams tied in mileage and laps.

Going into the long fifth day of Boston's international six-day professional bicycle race at the Boston Garden, the Italian-American team of Edoardo Servignini of Italy and William Grimm of Maplewood, N. J., were holding a slight lead in the table by virtue of points, their total mileage being the same as that registered by the German team of Franz Duelberg of Germany and Charles Winter of New York City. The mileage covered by these two teams was 1650 miles 8 laps; but the first-named team had 286 points as against 184 for the German team.

So far as mileage was concerned four teams were sharing third place. The team of Harris Horder and Charles Ritter scaled down in the standing as a result of a day and evening of hard riding. Jimmie Walthour of Brooklyn and Predente DeLille have teamed together as the result of Fred Spencer and Felix La Fenetre, their respective partners, having been forced out of action last night.

Shires Sent to Columbus

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals yesterday announced Arthur Shires, infielder recently obtained from the Boston Braves, and three other Cards would be sent to Columbus, their American Association farm, in exchange for Burges Whitehead, promising second baseman. The others sent to Columbus are Jim Lindsey, pitcher; Charles Wilson, infielder, and Gordon Slade, infielder.

Phillies Release Pair

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—The Phillies of the National League have sent a pair of pitchers—Clarence Pickrel and Clise Dudley—to minor league clubs on option. Dudley, a Phil for the last three years, was farmed to the Atlanta club of the Southern Association. Pickrel, a rookie from Fort Worth, Texas, was sent to Baltimore of the International League. Both men will return to the Phils at the end of their league seasons.

Wilson Wins Golf Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 28—R. E. Wilson of Raleigh, N. C., captured the mid-April golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday, defeating Richard P. Davidson of Washington, 3 to 2. Wilson succeeds Halbert J. Blue as champion and medalist.

Edmonton Grades Win 79-24

EDMONTON, Alta., April 28 (AP)—Percy Page's famed Edmonton Grads last night defeated the Toronto Ladies' Athletic Club, 79 to 24, in the first game of a two-out-of-three-game series for the Canadian women's basketball title. The second game will be played here Saturday night.

Thorpe to Pilot Indian Team

OKMULGEE, Okla., April 28 (AP)—Jim Thorpe, famous Indian athlete, has signed to manage an all-Indian baseball team for a tour of the East beginning May 10, the backer, Benny Harjo, wealthy Indian of Holdenville, announced yesterday.

College Golf Result

Northwestern 16½, Wisconsin 1½.

College Lacrosse Result

Princeton 13, New York 0.

Material Good For Penn Crew

No Poughkeepsie, So Callow Is Developing Eights for Sprint Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—University of Pennsylvania, like the other members of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse and United States Naval Academy, is confronted with the problem of turning a potential four-mile crew destined for Poughkeepsie, with sprint races only incidental, into a crew to row only short races.

So Russell S. Callow, the coach, has been busy shifting his wealth of material about to speed up the crews for the Blackwell Cup series next week, the Childs Cup at Philadelphia, May 20, and the Adams Cup at Boston, ending the season on May 27.

As a result, a complete shift of positions from last year, with several new faces, will be seen at Derby next week, and the crew shows a considerable increase in speed this week in consequence of the changes.

J. Richard Jordan, '33, No. 4 last year, after starting in the second boat, has been moved back to the varsity, to take the stroke position, displacing James B. Anderson, Jr. '33, last year's stroke, who goes to No. 2. This in turn moves James D. Taylor Jr. '33, No. 2 last year, and for the first month this season, to No. 4, while Willard S. Martin '34, a substitute last year, who started at No 4, is now at No. 6. Fred W. Roth '33, after a brief promotion into the varsity boat while Jordan was set down, is now back in the second boat.

Starboard Side Covered

Two promotions from last year's freshmen, and an exchange between two of last years' varsity in positions, cover the starboard side of the boat, Joseph W. Burk '34, at 3 last year, moving to No. 5, with Charles H. Grote '33, reversing the process. At bow, Chester L. Duff Jr. '35, who held that place at Poughkeepsie last June, has fitted in well, though light for the position. At 7, Charles M. Swift '35, also from the same position of the 1932 freshmen, has displaced Alfred F. Elgar '33, who held that place at Poughkeepsie last year, and until last week, Elgar has dropped back to the second boat, while John N. Eustis '33, bow at Poughkeepsie, is now in the third boat. Still another sophomore, Ernest R. Cane, who held the tiller ropes for last year's freshmen, is the coxswain.

Three more of last year's freshmen, a strong aggregation of sprinters in the early races last year, are in the junior varsity. Peter S. Reed '35, is stroke, Richard K. Allen '35, at No. 2, and Robert D. Barnhart '35, at 3. Frederick A. Vavendam, '34, having put on considerable weight during the year, has moved up from last year's lightweights to bow on the jayvees, with Elgar at No. 7, and Roth at 6. The other places are filled by Guy H. Curtis Jr., '33, on the junior varsity last year also, at 5, and John F. Slack '34, at 4. Sidney R. Phelps '34, from last year's fourth boat, is coxswain.

Third Varsity for Henleys

The third varsity crew, which will row in the American Henleys, is now made up as follows: Bow, Edward F. Kennedy '34; 2, Charles A. Walter Jr. '35; 3, Eustis; 4, Edmond Gamse '35; 5, Paul O. Sebastian '33; 6, Robert M. Witham '35; 7, Harry U. Strong Jr. '33, and stroke, William G. Nagle '33; Jules R. Lovinger '34 is coxswain. Other candidates for the varsity crews include Richard O'B. English '33, A. K. Hagedorn '33, John W. Lentz '34, A. J. Hannen '34, E. B. Master '34, J. B. Lovett '34 (coxswain), S. W. String Jr. '35, V. T. Ehre '35, A. F. Phillips '35, Mons Hokason '35, S. O. Goldman '35, and W. N. McAdoo '35.

The first lightweight crew, though composed of veteran oarsmen, is almost entirely new from last season. Four graduations, and the promotion of Bavendam to the varsity squad, left many vacancies, but the members of the second crew have mostly stepped into the places. John N. Osterlund '33, bow last year, is now at 7, with Charles T. Houpt '34, at his old place at 3. Edward S. Morris '34, is stroke, and Elwood S. Levy '33, at bow. The latter was demoted to the second crew late in the 1932 season, while Morris is new. Arthur K. Husband '34, is again the coxswain, and the other members are Edward F. Cantlin '34, Matt A. Ozehoski '34, and Herb Katz '34 at 2, 4 and 6, all being promotions from the second boat last year. The only other new candidate is Alan G. Middleton '34, a member of last year's squad, at 5. Two other 150 pound crews are boated as follows:

Second—Bow, Egon A. Gerner '35; 2, W. J. Holding '35; 3, H. D. Spangenberg Jr. '35; 4, C. W. Scott '33; 5, L. G. Berkey '35; 6, John M. Webster Jr. '34; 7, C. J. Zorn '35; stroke, F. K. Renninger '35, coxswain, Daniel Hirschl '35. Third—Bow, W. L. Travis '34; 2, F. W. Claus '35; 3, G. J. Lawrence Jr. '34; 4, Harold G. Knight '34; 5, R. L. Trescher '34; 6, A. C. Smith Jr. '33; 7, W. T. Wallace '33; stroke, A. E. Comstock '35; coxswain, Jacques B. Schonbar '35.

Five Freshmen Crews

Three freshmen crews and two freshmen lightweight crews are also competing for the first year honors, with the first crew now listed as follows:

Bow—Paul S. Salter; 2, Fred W. Wakelin; 3, Norman E. Aderhold; 4, J. B. Webster Jr.; 5, James C. Magee Jr.; 6, Lloyd J. Saxton; 7, J. N. Peabody; stroke, Frank J. Hill 3d; coxswain, Arthur S. Wulach. The second crew is composed of: Bow, Emil M. Swanson; 2, Charles N. Sumwalt Jr.; 3, William H. Hardy; 4, Howard H. Lasky; 5, Edmund H. Cabeen; 6, J. Francis Mahoney; 7, Paul Alweis; stroke, John L. O. Edmonds; coxswain, Julius T. Naedele. The freshmen 150-pounders are: Bow, H. Earl Shelton; 2, W. W. Allen Jr.; 3, George S. Wrightnour; 4, K. L. Wilkinson Jr.; 5, G. A. Hecksher Jr.; 6, Shorey A. Brown; 7, James R. Humphrey; stroke, Robert B. Fraser; coxswain, Charles R. Gallagher.

The Crew Schedule

May 6—Blackwell Cup and other races, at Derby, Conn.; for varsity, junior varsity and varsity lightweight, against Columbia and Yale; also freshman and freshman lightweights, at Princeton. 20—Childs Cup and other races, at Philadelphia; for varsity, junior varsity, and freshmen, against Columbia and Princeton. 27—Adams Cup and other races, at Boston; for varsity and freshmen, against Harvard and United States Naval Academy; American Henley races, at Philadelphia; lightweight, junior varsity, and third varsity.

Jones Optioned to Reading

Allen Jones, young left-handed pitcher signed by the Boston Red Sox early in the year, has been released on option to the Reading club of the New York-Pennsylvania League according to Secretary "Hi" Mason.

Stoefen-Rainville Meet in Semifinal

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 28 (AP)—Lester R. Stoefen and Marcel Rainville were paired today in a semifinal-round match of the Hot Springs tennis tournament that will pit the winner against Francis X. Shields of Greenwich, Conn.

Stoefen, a rangy Californian, and Rainville, a member of the Canadian Davis Cup team, were idle yesterday while Shields, the tournament favorite, was trouncing Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore, 6—0, 3—6, 6—0, 6—0.

Meanwhile Virginia E. Hilleary of Philadelphia was defeating Alison R. Harrison of Philadelphia to enter the finals, along with Mrs. Agnes S. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., who defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I.

In the women's doubles Miss Le Boutillier and Barbara Stoddard of New York, reached the final by defeating Eliza Coxe and Edith Betts. Mrs. Lamme and Miss Hilleary defeated Miss Harrison and Jean Schweppe in the other semifinal match.

Richard Covington, of Asheville, and Miss Hilleary defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach and Shields, 9—7, 6—1, to advance to the final of the mixed doubles, along with Jacobs and Mrs. Lamme, who disposed of Abbie Sard, of Washington, and Alex Kieles, of Baltimore, 6—2, 6—1.

Yale Swimmers Make Three New Records

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28 (AP)—In a sanctioned Yale intramural swimming meet in the Payne Whitney gymnasium 20-yard practice pool yesterday, the times in three events were better than national swimming records for those distances. The figures were confirmed today by Robert J. H. Kiphuth, head coach.

Norris D. Hoyt of New Haven, freshman star, made the 500-meter freestyle distance in 6m. 35 3-5s., or 5⅘s. better than John M. Harte in 1932.

The 200-meter breaststroke was swum by Walter L. Savell Jr. '34 of Forest Hills, N. Y., in 2m. 29 2-5s. or 2-5s. better than the mark of Walter Spence, Rutgers' ace, made in 1926.

A five-man relay team beat the mark for 1000 meters by 9 2-5s., covering the distance in 11m. 56 1-5s. as against 12m. 5 3-5s. of the United States Naval Academy team in 1928.

Harvard and Yale Debate Arms Traffic Tonight

Debating teams from Harvard and Yale colleges will hold a public debate this evening at 8 o'clock in the common room of Lowell House, Cambridge. Harvard will uphold the affirmative on the question "Resolved, that the international traffic in arms and munitions should be outlawed."

At New Haven, a similar debate will also be held, with Yale upholding the affirmative. The Harvard debaters at Cambridge tonight are: Donald M. Sullivan, president; Asa E. Phillips and Richard H. Amberg. Representing Yale are: Duncan C. Lee, assistant manager of Yale Debating Association; Ralph S. Brown, and W. Albert Rill, winner of the DeForest senior speaking prize.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	10	4	.714
New Orleans	12	5	.706
Chattanooga	9	5	.643
Birmingham	9	5	.643
Nashville	7	8	.467
Atlanta	5	11	.313
Little Rock	4	11	.267
Knoxville	3	10	.231

Results April 27

Chattanooga 8, Little Rock 1.
Memphis 6, Nashville 2.
New Orleans 6, Knoxville 2.
Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2.
Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2.

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The Story of the Column

COLUMNS of stone belong in all the countries that border the Mediterranean, but in none are they so becoming to the landscape as in Greece. The very blue sea looks bluer between the dazzling white pillars at Sunium, or contrasted with the lichen-patched columns on the Island of Ægina. The lights of Athens, and the dark line of mountainous horizon, stand out clear-cut when seen from the Parthenon in the moonlight that stripes its platform with broad shadows.

But in Egypt, where columns were first employed, they were elaborated from their humbler wooden form long before the great days of Greece. Stone columns stand in countless ranks in the vast halls and temples; their antiquity, and the complexity of the various designs, the despair of tourists. Most of the capitals are painted or carved to represent the native plant life, enormously oversize—just as when today the microscope discloses to us the decorative value of the most ordinary grasses and weeds. Especially, the Egyptians copied and conventionalized three varieties: the palm, the lotus (emblem of Upper or Southern Egypt, and symbol of the overflowing Nile), and the papyrus (emblem of Lower or Northern Egypt). There is no mistaking the palm capitals; they look just like the feathery tops of the tree. The lotus and the papyrus are more confusing: there are "bud" capitals, and those with open calyx, and each variety may be reproduced singly or in clusters. This is hard on the casual traveler.

It is well to remember that the Egyptians began to erect stone columns not much more recently than 3000 B. C.; that clustered lotus columns with bud capitals were discontinued after a trial of a mere fifteen hundred years or so; and that comparatively few lotus columns of any kind remain. So the chances are in favor of a given column being "papyrus," whether with bud capital or open calyx. A way to make sure is to notice whether the base of the pillar tapers and is encircled with leaves; and especially whether, on the carved or painted capital, the sepals that inclose the flower reach only part way up to the tip of the petals. These two points are the hallmarks of the papyrus column.

Egyptian columns are important to the traveler who is pushing on to Greece, because one early form is enough like the Greek Doric order—chiefly in its fluted shaft—to be called the Proto-Doric, and may have had its effect in Greece. And, speaking of influence, it is worth while to turn aside for a look at the remains of the ancient Persian city of Persepolis, which flourished in the days of Cyrus and Xerxes, under the Achæmenian kings at just about the Classic period in Greece. The Persians were great borrowers of architectural ideas, and it is safe to say that they copied from all the countries within reach, in particuluar from the Assyrians, who also influenced the Greeks. One sort of column, however, seems to be their own: in the great Hall of Xerxes at Persepolis it stood, slender, with a deep, scroll-shaped capital, topped by pairs of most personable bulls, lying back to back; some with their front feet comfortably tucked under them, others with a disquietingly animated grin on their faces.

* * *

After these, Greek architecture will look familiar and homelike to the traveler from the West; for Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns, whether recognized by name or not, have been endlessly copied and passed on from country to country. The Doric is thick-set, simple, standing without a base. It reflects its origin in the eighth century, B. C., on the mainland of Greece, in the Peloponnesus and in Attica, where, to replace the wooden supports for roofs, there was only at first a coarse limestone to work with. It is a contrast to the Ionic, with delicate proportions and spiral scrolls on its capital, which was fashioned as early as the sixth century in the Ionian colonies of Asia Minor, under the luxurious influence of the East, and with marble at hand as material. These two were the favorites in Greece; the Corinthian came later, not till the fifth century in the remote, gray-blue Temple of Bassae (where one column has been found), and at Epidauros in the fourth. It was seldom used. In general appearance the Corinthian column follows the Ionic, but its bell-shaped capital (reminiscent of Egypt) combines the spiral with a new design of pointed acanthus leaves—again the tradition of copying native plants. Examples of all three can be seen in Athens itself.

The Island of Ægina may have been an "eyesore" politically to Pericles, but scenically it is a joy. Or so it seems to the traveler, when his excursion steamer lands him on a carpet of pale mauve flowers that run down to the edge of the beach. When his donkey has plodded up the long slopes, through a scrub growth of umbrella pine to the ruined Temple of Aphaia, he has time to look about him. The sturdy Doric columns have weathered to a tawny yellow, most of the sculptures are in a Munich museum, but no one can remove the view. Greece is a small land, and from any elevation the horizon stretches out to include a bewildering number of places steeped in history and legend. Ægina lies in the Saronic Gulf, south of Athens; as the traveler stands among the ruins and slowly revolves from south to north, he turns westward and sees between the pillars the ranges of Argolis, massed in hazy layers, Salamis, Attica, backed by mountains—Parnes, Pentelicus, Hymettus—then out to the Ægean Sea.

And he must not miss the view from Sunium, the "marbled steep" that Byron loved. Long ago, Poseidon's Temple, high on its cliff, was a glad sight to sailors returning from the East, for it meant they were near home. Now, though shaken out of plumb by earthquakes, a number of glistening pillars (the only really white ones in Greece) still stand to frame a vista of mountains and promontories and islands that completes the view from Ægina. The heights of Oros on Ægina itself, where the rain-clouds gather, Argolis again, Arcadia, the Acropolis at Corinth, Euboea, the near-by islands of Hydrea and Belbina, and the double row of the Cyclades, which lead the eye down the Ægean; Ceos, Cythnos, Seriphos, Melos, Andros, Tenos, stretching out of sight toward Delos—birthplace of Apollo.

* * *

The story of the column does not end with Greece. The Romans took over all three orders, changing them in detail, and found that the Corinthian best suited their taste for luxurious decoration. They built columns from end to end of the Roman Empire, from Gaul in the West to Syria and Arabia in the East. Roman columns are standing today at Baalbek in Syria; across the desert at Palmyra; at Jerash in Gilead; and inside Petra's mountain wall. Little knowledge of history is needed to see that the East was no less inevitably sending its influence westward. Constantine had changed the capital of the Empire from Rome to Byzantium in A. D. 328, and renamed it Constantinople; Ravenna was the seat of a delegate of the Byzantine Emperor from 552 to 752. Whereas in the early days of Christianity the sort of column used in Italy depended largely on what fragments from Pagan monuments were at hand to be fitted into the new buildings, Eastern decorations were soon penetrating into Italy from Byzantium through artist and workman, trader and pilgrim. On tall bell capitals, topped in Byzantine fashion by an additional block, rich patterns in low relief began to appear in Ravenna, Otranto, Venice: symmetrical designs which the Byzantines originally owed to Syria, of foliage, birds, animals, basket work, Egyptian-like lotus within plaited borders, until many Italian capitals were as richly attired as if dressed in heavy folds of stiff lace. When the newly forming nations of Europe took hold of Roman architecture and began to treat it in their own ways, that is, in the tenth century, in the days of "Romanesque" art, these designs spread northward, not only directly imitated from columns, but enriched every time a trader from the East opened his silk-laden pack, and displayed the curious patterns.

These lavish yet neat decorations are attractive to the orderly minded of any race; but when, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, workmen decorating the Gothic cathedrals began to fill them with festoons and bunches of stone flowers and leaves copied straight from nature, the capitals, though they owed much to the Byzantines, were better suited to the taste of the less conventional West. And they are likely to remain satisfactory, in a civilization that, in spite of its mania for machinery, stands for realism and individual expression.

P. R.

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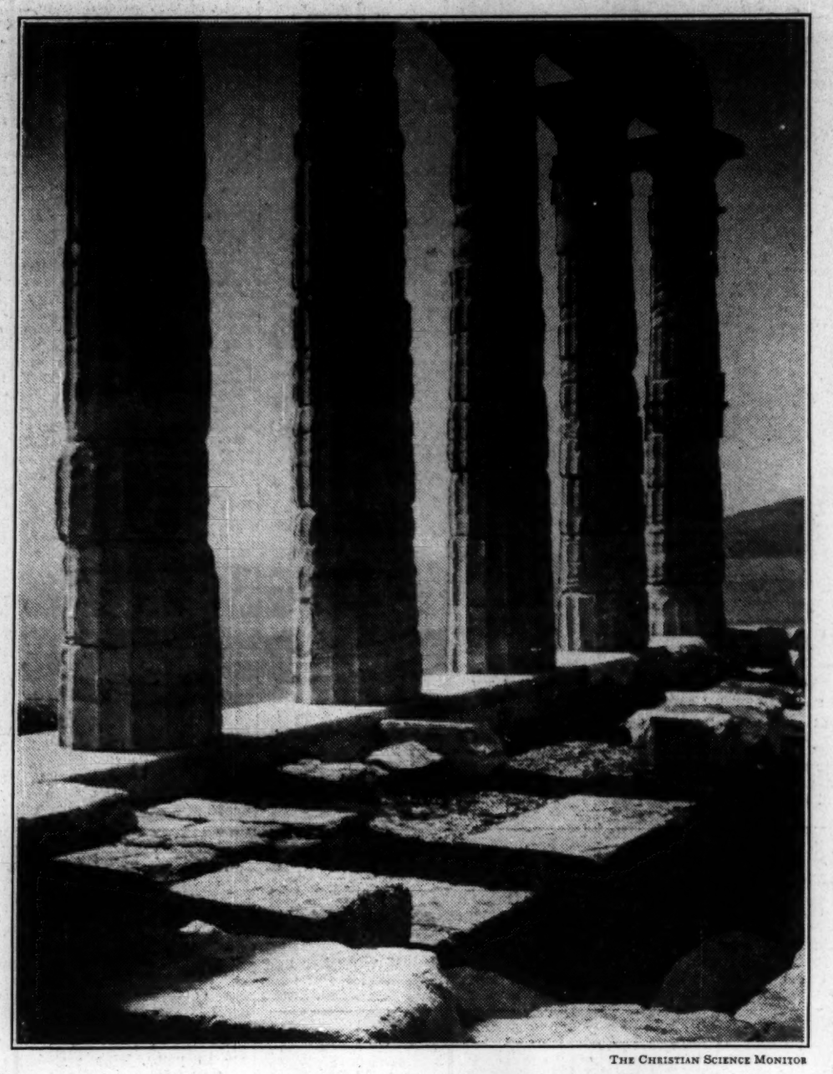

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Columns of the Temple of Poseidon, at Sunium, Greece

Hannah Ball Founds Her Sunday School

At High Wycombe—which, nowadays, is an important little town in Buckinghamshire—there is a small, but highly cherished, collection of relics. A battered old desk, polished with age; sundry school books of a highly moral character; children's poems, couched in moods of extreme abasement; an old clock and, most precious of all, a little spelling book. It was the work of "the Reverend and Ingenious Mr. Thomas Dyche," and over its pages are scattered the flourishes of a youthful pen; while on the fly-leaf is written in round, childish characters, the name Hannah Ball.

When Hannah Ball wrote her name, with pains, in her spelling book nearly two hundred years ago, she was a person of no importance. She was, indeed, merely a rather lively little girl who, because her family was so large (there were twelve of them), must needs live with an uncle where, although enjoined by her aunt to pray daily to be made "a great mother in Israel," she did not invariably distinguish herself by exemplary behavior. Unpropitious as was her beginning, however, Hannah Ball was yet to become famous; for, twenty years later, she was to be the first English woman to found a Sunday School.

Sunday Schools had, of course, been in existence in England before Hannah launched hers. There had been Theophilus Lindsey's at Catterick in Yorkshire, and David Simpson's at Macclesfield; and there had been the one at Little Lever, taught by "owd Jemmy o' th' Hey" and paid for by Adam Compton. But Hannah was the first woman to tackle, unaided, the problem—and it was, indeed, a problem to tackle in those days.

England, stirred by the social upheavals of the French Revolution, and by the industrial upheavals caused by the introduction of machinery, was in pitiful plight. Housing was bad, overcrowding was worse, sanitation was practically nonexistent. The streets were utterly neglected, and riotous children played and shouted, and quarreled and fought in them, unrestrained even by the parish beadles, who gave it as their opinion that "the brats were best left alone."

No education was to be had, save for the children of the upper classes; and, since practically no middle class existed, the poor were relegated to a world of their own, in which they went their own way, discounted, uneducated and inarticulate.

Hannah Ball saw these things and, like many another of her time, thought about them and grieved. She had never been a religious woman. As a child she had, indeed, been rather inclined towards worldliness. She confesses that, living with her uncle, she "had every indulgence to feed my vanity"; and she relates how, at five years old, she refused to answer when called unless an obsequious "Miss" were placed before her name. But thus, she records, she learned that "pride, with folly, is bound up in the hearts of children"; and began to appreciate those parents who, noting the development of such traits in their offspring, made haste to check the "dangerous passion." Thus, too, she began to ask whether, somewhere and somehow, remedy for all children—even the children of the streets—could not be found.

And then it happened that, while Hannah was thinking about these matters, there rode one day into High Wycombe a man with his reins lying loose across his horse's neck, a book in his hand. Small and slim, his hair falling to his shoulders, and his eyes "the brightest and most piercing that can be conceived"—this man was John Wesley.

Hannah had heard of John Wesley. Therefore, it was natural that she should not hesitate to rise in the dark of a January morning to listen to the sermon which he preached, as he loved to do, at five o'clock, and before it was day. Three years later, she was in constant correspondence with the preacher, taking his advice even in regard to her proposed marriage and deciding, after a struggle of three months, to give up a man denounced by him as "ungodly." In the following year—it was in 1769—she started her Sunday School.

It is not difficult to picture Hannah, seated behind that little polished desk, her full skirt falling about her, long upon the floor, her shoulders covered with a shawl, and, on her head, her white mob cap with its colored ribbon. In front of her, the band of ragged scholars—so ragged that many of them seemed hardly fit even for Hannah's ministrations. But Hannah drew no lines.

"The children meet twice a week, every Sunday and Monday," she wrote to John Wesley, when her Sunday School had been going for something like a year. "They are a wild little company, but seem willing to be instructed." And she adds, "I labour among them."

To Robert Raikes, the printer of Gloucester, belongs the honor and glory of being the accredited founder of the English Sunday School. To Charles of Bala belongs the honor for Wales. In Ireland, the first Sunday School was opened at Bright, in County Down, by Dr. Kennedy. The Sabbath Evening School Society began the work for Scotland. But a full eleven years before Raikes tackled the question in its wider sense, and set going a movement which has since spread all over the world, Hannah Ball was teaching her class at High Wycombe.

P. M. L.

The Field-Cricket

April comes to an end, and the song of the Cricket commences. At first we hear only timid and occasional solos; but very soon there is a general symphony, when every scrap of turf has its performer. I am inclined to place the Cricket at the head of the choristers of spring in the waste lands of Provence, when the thyme and the lavender are in flower; the Cricket mingles his note with that of the crested lark, which ascends like a lyrical firework, its throat swelling with music, to its invisible station in the clouds, whence it pours its liquid arias upon the plain below. From the ground the chorus of the Crickets replies. It is monotonous and artless, yet how well it harmonises, in its very simplicity, with the rustic gaiety of a world renewed! It is the hosanna of the awakening, the alleluia of the germinating seed and the sprouting blade. To which of the two performers should the palm be given? I should award it to the Cricket; he triumphs by force of numbers and his never-ceasing note. The lark hushes her song, that the blue-gray fields of lavender, swinging their aromatic censers before the sun, may hear the Cricket alone at his humble, solemn celebration—J. H. FABRE, in "Social Life in the Insect World." (London: Ernst Benn. New York: Century.)

The Garden of Baron Dan

Suddenly we turn a corner into a narrow lane-street flanked on both sides by wooden fences with roofed top-rails. We pause before a gate and my guide alights and disappears through a sliding panel in the high fence. A minute later the gates are thrown open and we enter a driveway. The gates are quickly closed again, the raucous noises of the little Main Street and the shrine yards fade away. We are enfolded in the long approach to the exquisite refinements of the Japanese Garden.

I have entered a fairyland of foliage almost in the heart of the city. The effect is dramatic. I am swallowed up in a dense greenery that completely screens the outer world as though it did not exist, blotting it out as effectually as if I had entered a walled city of living nature. The well-shaded driveway artfully is made to appear much longer than it really is by many curves, advantage being taken of every turn in the roadway to reveal a new and arresting vista, arresting because of its simplicity and close relationship with virgin nature. . . .

Save for occasional leaning pines, that gave it an overtone that was Japanese, the feeling of the foliage in front of the house was decidedly French, the line of tall evergreens being clipped to make a formal wall with rounded bastions.

Here the Baroness and the headgardener met us, both smiling and bowing low. We accompanied them to the gate of welcome that stood open by the side of the house in the lattice fence.

Near by we all paused at the Machi-ai, or waiting pavilion, something more than a mere bench. It was a garden throne, its tall back pierced by a pretty window with a shallow slanting roof supported by bamboo uprights, the whole offering gracious shade and a place for rest and repose of mind and body come into so holy a realm from an outside worldly place. A pretty custom—that precedes and permeates all select experiences—that offers a "quiet moment" for one to acquire a new and keen vision, both optical and spiritual.

While the Japanese garden takes on many forms, yet I think they all hold to one great virtue in common that is both original and worthy of consideration and emulation by all students of garden culture. The Japanese gardener is not content simply to transplant a shrub or a flower, singly or in clumps. Rather, he is concerned with a feat of nothing less than re-creation. In the case of the landscape garden his object is so cleverly to reproduce a complete segment of nature or an actual section of landscape, in miniature or within a smallish area, as to give the impression in its totality of gazing upon or traversing one of Japan's most celebrated beauty spots. Thus one enters such a garden as a giant would enter Lilliput and see outspread before him a complete representation or picture of nature—all things are pictures in Japan!—not simply in pigment or in relief, but actually living, growing, waxing, blossoming.

So, from time to time, as I walked or sat in Baron Dan's lovely garden, I became aware of the miracle of Japanese landscape gardens in particular.—HENRY ALBERT PHILLIPS, in "Meet the Japanese." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Admonition

April cried "Beware! Beware!"
As she hurried by;
Trees with jade clouds in their hair
Dimly wondered why.

"Do be careful," April cried.
"Do be frugal, please!"
Then she put herself to bed
Underneath the trees.

No one paid the slightest heed,
No one tried to check
Prodigality of seed,
Blossom by the peck.

Only I deplored the waste
Of the spendthrift scene,
Still preferring April's chaste
Penury of green.

ROBERT PEEL.

Sonnet to A. C. L.

Through suffering and sorrow thou hast passed
To show us what a woman true may be:
They have not taken sympathy from thee,
Nor made thee any other than thou wast,
Save as some tree, which, in a sudden blast,
Sheddeth those blossoms, that are weakly grown,
Upon the air, but keepeth every one
Whose strength gives warrant of good fruit at last:
So thou hast shed some blooms of gayety,
But never those of steadfast cheerfulness;
Nor hath thy knowledge of adversity
Robbed thee of any faith in happiness,
But rather cleared thine inner eye to see
How many simple ways there are to bless.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Poems.

Sea Gulls Soaring

The power of hovering is not so wonderful as that of soaring, which the hawks possess, but which is also exhibited by sea gulls. On a March morning two gulls came up from the sea, and as they neared the Downs began to soar. It was necessary to fix the gaze on one, as the eyes cannot follow two soaring birds at once. This gull, having spread his wings wide, swept up the dean, or valley, with great speed, and, turning a large circle, rose level with the hill. Round again he came, rising spirally—a spiral with a diameter varying from a furlong to a quarter of a mile, sometimes wider—and was now high overhead. Turn succeeded turn, up, up, and this without a single movement of the wings, which were held extended and to the horizon—one wing elevated, the other depressed—rigid. The edge of the wing on the outer side was inclined as the bird leaned inwards like a train going round a curve.

The plane of the wings glided up the air as, with no apparent diminution of speed from friction, the bird swiftly ascended. Fourteen times the bird swept round, never so much as moving his wings, till now the gaze could no longer distinguish his manner of progress. The white body was still perceptible, but the wings were indistinct. Up to that height the gull had not assisted his ascent by flapping, or striking the air in any way. The original impulse, and some hitherto unexplained elasticity or property of air, had sufficed to raise him, in apparent defiance of the retardation of friction, and of the drag of gravitation.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "The Life of the Fields."

Relationship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THE individual progressively recognizes his relationship to the group, the tribe, the nation, he sees his native land move into ordered relationship with other lands. Internationalism is now becoming a common ideal. But how shall this relationship become better understood and more definitely and enduringly established, so that it may grow and flower into confidence and peace?

There is a growing awareness in the world that vital internationalism can never be realized and bear fruit without the conviction and the acknowledgment of the brotherhood of man. This is impossible from a material viewpoint, for from that basis the problem teems with misgivings, misunderstandings, and bewildering futility. So the human longing and necessity are leading mankind to see that the approach must be made through the more spiritual way of unselfish motives and service, accompanied by the operation of justice, mercy, and love.

This is cause for heartfelt rejoicing; and the world's efforts to recognize and establish this true sense of relationship are confirming Mrs. Eddy's statement (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 483, 484), "Christianity will never be based on a divine Principle and so found to be unerring, until its absolute Science is reached." The acceptance of God's oneness, the clearer understanding of the fatherhood of God and of spiritual causation is the great necessity. It is this understanding of God as divine Principle which Christian Science makes plain, and utilizes to render available and practical the ideal of brotherhood. The fatherhood of God as divine Mind and man in Mind's likeness sustain the great fundamental law of one cause and effect.

"The divine Spirit, which identified Jesus thus centuries ago, has spoken through the inspired Word and will speak through it in every age and clime. It is revealed to the receptive heart, and is again seen casting out evil and healing the sick" (*ibid.*, p. 46). The divine Principle, revealed in the inspired Word, is the tree of Life, whose leaves "were for the healing of the nations." Mind, and Mind alone, is the sole creator of the real man, and controls all destinies in the one consistent and irresistible law of infinite good. Universal good is seen as the light of spiritual truth is shed upon each misstatement of matter, and the myth of material creation and of fallen man is disproved by the divine law of spiritual causation and the eternal perfection of all that Mind creates.

The world is surely beginning to understand the truth of the unreality of matter, declared by Mrs. Eddy. As thinking becomes spiritualized through divine Science, the material artificialities which afflict and mislead and divide mankind give place to those binding verities reflecting the one Mind, which holds all its ideas in true relationship. The great vital facts of divine Love, when understood, annul the pretensions of hatred and of sensuous aims and desires, base motives and methods, and men find their native realm to be in divine, infinite Mind. Thus they attain to the recognition of their own true identity and that of their brothers. "The divine Spirit, which identified Jesus," thus identifies the real man. This truth is being revealed through the demonstrations of Christian Science, to receptive hearts all over the world today, as various appearances of suffering, want, and sin are overcome as unreal. Since Spirit, Mind, is all-creative, there is no cause for evil effects, and the belief in them is cast out of human consciousness to the extent that spiritual law is understood and enlightened trust is accorded to the divine power.

The scientific meaning of the Master's words is revealed. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life;" and "the divine Spirit" is "again seen casting out evil and healing the sick"—those sick in mind or body. By it we learn to identify ourselves and others with good, to look for and recognize God's purpose and power as omnipresent and able to overcome all the discord and limitations of sense.

Establishing in our consciousness a clear realization of the spiritual status of man and his indissoluble relationship with divine Principle, through the constant effort of individual demonstration, fits us for an assured sense of brotherhood, and enables us to see all true ideas rightly related in the infinite realm of Mind. How quickening are those ideas which reflect Spirit, which express Love and Love's intelligent, ordered activity, wherein all is purity, wisdom, grace, and power! In the growing realization of the oneness of God, the one Mind, acting eternally through perfect ideas, the understanding of God as the Principle of all being, tumult and discord cease, limiting sense of barriers and lack of life's essentials are overcome, and God is found to be at hand, not afar off, in perfect relation with His own creation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Radnieciba

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

JA INDIVIDS sekmīgi atzīst savu radniecību ar kādu grupu, cilti, naciju, viņš redz savu dzimto zemi, ievirzāmies sakārtotā radniecībā ar citām zemēm. Starptautiskums tagad ir tapis par vispārības ideālu. Bet kā gan šī radniecība kļūtu labāk saprotāma un noteiktāki un ilgstošāki nodibināma, tā, ka tā varētu plaukt un ziedēt uzticībā un mierā?

Pasaulē briest atziņa, ka vitāls (dzīves spējīgs) starptautiskums nekad nevar tikt realizēts un nest auglus bez pārliecības un atziņas par cilvēku brālību. Neiespējami tas ir no materiālā redzes viedokļa, jo izejot no šī pamata, problēms pilns ļaunu nojautu, pārpratumu un maldinoša nevērtīguma. Tā cilvēciskās ilgas un vajadzība noved cilvēci pie uzskata, ka tuvināšanās panākama pa nesavtīgu motīvu un pakalpošanas garīgo ceļu, taisnības, žēlsirdības un milestības darbības pavadījumā.

Tas ir cēlonis dziļi izjustam priekam; un pasaules pūles atzīt un nodibināt šo patieso jēdzienu par radniecību apstiprina Mrs. Eddy's apgalvojumu (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,—Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu, lpp. 483, 484), "Kristīgums nekad nebūs pamatots uz dievišķigo Principu un tādejādi atrasts nemaldīgs, līdz tā absolūtā Zinātne nebūs sasniegta." Dieva vienības piejemšana, skaidrāka izpratne par Dieva tēviškību un garīgo cēlonību ir lielā nepieciešamība. Tā ir šī saprašana par Dievu kā dievišķigo Principu, ko Kristīgā Zinātne izskaidro un pielieto, lai padarītu pieejamu un dzīvē izvedāmu brālības ideālu. Dieva tēviškība ka dievišķigais Prats un cilvēks Prāta līdzībā uztur lielo pamata likumu par vienīgo cēloni un sekām.

"Dievišķigais Gars, kas tā Jēsu identificēja gadssimtus atpakaļ, ir runājis caur inspirēto Vārdu un runās caur to ikkurā laikā un vietā. Tas ir atklāts uzjēmīgai sirdij un tas atkal redzams izdzenam ļaunumu un dziedinam slimos" (turpat lp. 46). Dievišķigais Princips, atklāts inspirētā Vārdā, ir tas Dzīvības koks, kura lapas "ir tautām par dziedināšanu." Prāts, un tikai Prāts ir vienīgais istā cilvēka raditājs un valda visus likteņus vienā konzekventā un nepārspējamā bezgalgā labuma likumībā. Universālais labais ir redzams kad garīgas patiesības gaismā izplatās pār ikkatru matērijas nepareizo apgalvojumu, un materiālās radības un kritušā cilvēka mits ir atspēkots ar garīgās cēlonības dievišķigo likumu un mūzigo plinību visa tā, ko Prāts rada.

Pasaule neapšaubāmi ir sākusi saprast Mrs. Eddy's izskaidroto patiesību par matērijas neīstenību. Ja domāšana kļūst apgarota caur dievišķigo Zinātni, materiālās mākslotības, kuras sarūgtina un maldina un šķir cilvēci, dod vietu tām vienojošām Prātu atspoguļojošām patiesībām, kuras tura visas tā idejas patiesā radniecībā. Dievišķigās Milestības lielie vitālie fakti, kad saprasti, iznīcina naida un jutekligu mērķu un tieksmju pretenzijas, zemiskus motivus un metodes, un cilvēki atrod savu dzimto valstību esošu dievišķigajā, bezgaligajā Prātā. Tā viņi sasniedz savu pašu un savu brāļu patiesās identitātes atzīšanu. "Dievišķigais Gars, kas tā Jēzu identificēja," tā identificē īsto cilvēku. Šī patiesība, pateicoties Kristīgās Zinātnes demonstracijām, mūsu dienās ir atklāta uzjēmīgām sirdīm visapkārt pasaulei tā, ka dažādas ciešanu, trūkuma un grēka parādības ir pārvarētas kā neīstas. Tā kā Gars, Prats, ir visradošs, nav nekāda cēloņa ļaunām sekām un ticība tām iz cilvēciskās apziņas tiek izdzīta tai samērā, kā garīgais likums ir saprasts un apgaismotā palāvība saskaņota ar dievišķigo spēku.

Meistara vārdu zinātniskā nozīme ir atklāta. "Tas gars ir, kas dara dzīvu, tā miesa neder nenieka. Tie vārdi, ko es jums runāju, ir gars un ir dziviba;" un "dievišķigais Gars" ir "atkal redzāms izdzenam ļaunumu un dziedinam slimos"—kas slimi garīgi vai miesīgi. No tā mēs mācāmies identificēt paši sevi un citus ar labo, meklēt un atzīt Dieva nodomus un varu kā visklātesošu un spējīgu pārvarēt visu nesaskaņu un jutekļu aprobežojumus.

Ar pastāvīgām individuālas demonstracijas pūlēm, nodibināšana mūsu apziņā cilvēka garīgā stāvokļa skaidru īsteņošanu un viņa nesaraujamo radniecību ar dievišķigo Principu sagatavo mūs pārliecinošam brālības jēdzienam un dara mūs spējīgus redzēt visas patiesās idejas pareizās radnieciskās attiecībās Prāta bezgaligā valstībā. Cik paātrinošas ir tās idejas, kuras atspoguļo Garu, kuras izpauž Milestību un Milestības intelligentu, kārtīgu darbīgumu, kurā viss ir šķistība, gudrība, žēlastība un spēks! Dieva vienības, viena Prāta, kas darbojas mūžīgi caur pilnīgām idejām, pieaugošā īstenošanā, Dieva, kā visas esamības Principa saprāšanā nemiers un nesaskaņa izbeidzas, aprobežotais jēdziens par dzīvei nepieciešamā aizsprostošanos un trūkumu tiek pārvarēts un Dievs atrasts kā tuvu esošs, nevis tālu prom, pilnīgā radniecībā ar Viņa paša radību.

Bluebells

So, bluebells, you are here at last!
Spring's fight with winter overpast.
Today the great trees, sheltering, bend
Over the magic beauty that you lend
To woods in May.

Before you come, the field and copse are yellow
With daffodils, Dog Mercury between.
The April sunlight, waxing mellow,
Lights on anemones' white sheen
And your green leaves.

Then faintly shimmers in the wood
A trembling thought, until a flood
Of blue goes surging through its ways,
Blue ground, blue stems of trees, blue haze,
Bluebells, because of you.

—MAY I. E. DOLPHIN, in "Stars and Chimneys." (London: Fowler Wright.)

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Delights for the Sweet Tooth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VARIOUS delicious confections may be made in a surprisingly short time by using the following combinations. The recipe for these bonbons is so simple that one who resides in a single room may use it, no heat being necessary. If a food grinder is not available, crush the nuts with a rolling pin on a heavy sheet of wrapping paper laid on a desk or table, and cut the fruit in small bits with a sharp paring knife. A grinder may be used for any fruits comparatively dry, such as figs, dates, prunes and raisins. Confectioners' sugar is indicated by the term 4X.

Here's a tasty, inexpensive dainty that may be prepared to eat in a few minutes:

Peanut 4X Delights

1 white of egg
1 cup of 4X sugar
1 cup blanched salted peanuts.

Stir the sugar slowly into the white of egg until a smooth, thick paste is formed. Mix in the nuts, which have first been ground or rolled. Drop on waxed paper with a teaspoon.

These are some other melt-in-the mouth dainties:

Fig 4X Delights

1 white of egg
1 cup of 4X sugar
¾ cup pecan meats
3 pulled, sun-dried or washed figs
pinch of salt

Add salt to white of egg; stir in slowly the sugar until smooth; add ground figs; then ground nuts. These will take a little longer to dry, on account of the fig moisture; but may be eaten even when first dropped out.

Date 4X Delights

1 white of egg
1 cup of 4X sugar
½ cup pecan meats
1 cup dates
10 maraschino cherries
pinch of salt

Add salt to white of egg; stir in slowly the sugar until smooth; and cherries (cut with sharp knife as they are too juicy to put through grinder); then stir in ground nuts, then ground dates. When thoroughly mixed, drop on waxed paper.

Banana 4X Delights

1 white of egg
1 cup of 4X sugar
½ small banana
1 cup walnut meats
pinch of salt

Add salt to white of egg; stir in slowly the sugar until smooth; add banana (crush with a fork); stir in ground nuts. Drop on waxed paper.

Cocoanut 4X Delights

1 white of egg
1 cup of 4X sugar
1 cup shredded cocoanut
pinch of salt

Add salt to white of egg; stir in slowly the sugar until smooth; add cocoanut. Drop on waxed paper. A variation of this may be made by dipping the lower half of the bonbons in melted bitter chocolate and letting them harden.

Any of these combinations may be made in chocolate flavor by adding to the egg and sugar mixture one ounce of bitter chocolate, melted, before adding the nuts and fruit. In this case, it may be necessary to increase the quantity of nuts or fruit somewhat to have the paste thick enough to stand up when dropped. If the mixture sometimes seems too thick when ready to drop, perhaps because the white of egg is smaller than average, it may be moistened with a teaspoonful of cream, or of any juicy crushed fruit such as cherries. Any one of these recipes will make about 30 pieces.

The Recipes
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

In Pursuit of Fun

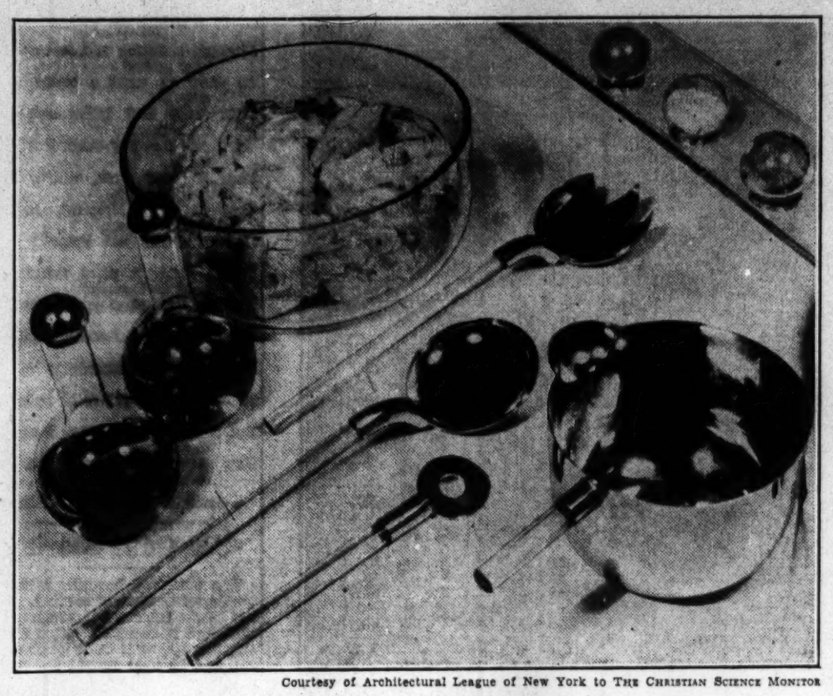
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is a game? Well, quickly, what is it? Of course we all know, but, nevertheless, we sit silent after the question. Answering is often such a baffling business. "Any systematic action followed in pursuit of fun," one dictionary tells us, when we run to it for aid. Of course we knew that just as well as the dictionary. Why, then, did we sit silent like very dull people—which, obviously, we're not. The idea is very laughable.

It is really important, then, to disprove such an implication by learning to answer questions vivaciously; particularly those whose solutions are in our memory but withdrawn into the company of those industrious wool gatherers in our thought's hinterland.

A game "in pursuit of fun"—and effective in capturing it—is "Who's This?" by Frank P. Foster II (The Century Co. $1). It consists of 151 biographies each about 150 words long, dealing with eminent men and women in various fields of activity, whose names it is the "game" to guess. It is played with a score card. If one guesses correctly at the first arrow, the score is 100; if at the second arrow, 75; if only after the final word has been read, 25. If not at all—but that is inconceivable for us.

Some of the biographies are quickly revelatory to the average well-read adult or adolescent. Others concern individuals who are not necessarily part and parcel of a standardized education, giving an opportunity for the special enthusiast to win his spurs. A few are tricky and sportively divert one's winged feet from the straight and narrow path which leads to solution.



Courtesy of Architectural League of New York to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALAD SET BY RUSSEL WRIGHT
Displayed at the Architectural League Show, 1933.

Chromium is combined with glass in this 10-piece suite. It is made up of a glass service bowl, a chromium dressing bowl with a glass handle, chromium and glass spoon, fork and beater, three glass cruets with chrome-covered corks, and salt, pepper and paprika containers, which are perforated glass bubbles with chrome-covered stoppers. Delightful medium for salad service.

Turning Over New Leaves

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITHOUT exactly realizing it I have acquired the collecting habit. I have had plenty of room in which to store things away, and so I have saved magazines for so long a time that the piles have grown many and high on the long table in my attic study. "There may, you know, be something in them that you may want some day." I have comforted myself, whenever a doubt as to the wisdom of my course has occurred to me.

The only thing that I now find to say in extenuation of my collecting propensity is that the piles of magazines were in perfect order as to dates and kinds, so that the process of "turning over a new leaf" was a fairly easy matter.

The first stack that I took from the table was that of a magazine no longer being published. I looked at the pages tenderly; I had known and worked with the editors. And then I began to open the magazines to see if there was anything in them that I wanted to save. Not one thing could I find that had stood the test of time. The articles were not applicable to 1933, the fashions were, of course, entirely out of date, and the stories not worth saving. I looked at but few of them and consigned all of them to the "old papers man."

And so I spent three days turning over leaves, clipping rarely, throwing away freely.

I had purposely left until the last, two piles because I felt sure that those magazines would require more time and thought than had the others. I took them, one evening, down stairs by the open fire, armed myself with long shears, paper clips and filing envelopes, and prepared to examine them.

The files of the first magazines on which I started went back 10 years. I began with the oldest ones, but I found them as new, the ideas and suggestions as applicable today as when they had been printed. If I started to clip an article I always found that, on the back of it, there was another one which was equally valuable. It was a publication that dealt largely with homes—not houses—and with gardens. After all, those subjects do not grow old. If I could learn the secrets that my grandmother whispered to the honesty, periwinkle and hollyhocks in her garden my own garden might more nearly approach hers in beauty.

And so none of those magazines were discarded, but they were filed by months instead of in consecutive order, for instance, all of April numbers were put together. If I have an April garden problem, or if I want a bit of April inspiration while I clean house, I need only to look through those April numbers and I shall doubtless find just what I am after. If my window plants are not thriving as well as I could wish next December out will come the December numbers of that magazine and my question will be answered. And so, because they dealt with subjects that are ever new, those magazines were saved intact.

The other pile then, surely I could be more destructive with those. But no, the magazines in that pile were one of the so-called "literary group." It was a publication that has stood its ground against all the controversial and modernistic ideas with which the magazine world has been besieged, and has consistently made literary quality and moral cleanness criterions for its pages. I could not throw those away.

And so I found that the lasting magazines dealt with beauty in the commonplace and high moral standards. I suspect that those are the lasting qualities in people as well as in magazines, and that every old leaf which meets those tests is always a new leaf.

New Kind of Crazy Quilting for Party Bags

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Crazy quilting" applied to party bags is simply a new idea attached to an old one. We are all familiar with the "crazy quilt" of our grandmother's day. This so-called "glorified crazy quilting" is applied darning, or so-called "running stitch," to the patches.

A "crazy quilted" party bag may be evolved from odd pieces of plain color silk as well as printed. Satins too are combined with the silk. Seam the oddly shaped pieces together in regular ye old time "crazy quilt" fashion, basting the pieces on to unbleached cotton, carefully turning in the edges of each piece as it is basted to the cotton background.

When all your pieces or "patches" are in place, little and big ones, squares, triangles, oblongs, etc., then over the surface of each "pieced" odd-shaped patch of silk or satin, beginning from the outer edge of each piece and working toward the center, run row upon row of plain darning or "running stitch" one-quarter inch apart, or even closer, following the contour of the pieces toward the center until each patch is filled in. The stitches are taken through the unbleached muslin or cotton background, thus giving an unusual quilted effect, and when complete the material resembles a quaint piece of brocade.

Use six strands of silk embroidery floss, or cotton if you prefer, in darning your pieces. The background color of each patch will determine the contrasting color of silk floss or cotton to use, or you can use all one color if you like. Another way is to outline each patch in black darning stitch, and fill in with color.

Very interesting, fascinating needlecraft is this kind of "crazy quilting"; so easy to do with a single darning stitch, and makes ideal "pick up" work. And, too, one need not be an expert needlecrafter to produce charming effects.

Nor need you confine this kind of "crazy quilting" to party bags! It makes a unique, gay trimming for a plain frock, worked upon bands of the unbleached muslin, using of course smaller pieces or odd-shaped patches when thus employed.

Or make yourself a hat, a belt, snuggery house slippers, decorative ends for a scarf. In short, it lends itself to many uses against a plain background.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If You Like to Crochet, Try Making a New Hat. With a Steel Hook and a Fold of Crêpe Paper a Chapeau for Each Costume Can Be Fashioned at Small Cost. The Style Illustrated Is Only One of Several Shapes Which Can Be Developed in This Way.

Crepe Paper Hats Crocheted

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CROCHET is always a fascinating craft and continually it takes new forms. The latest is as smart and novel and practical a hat as you can make. Crocheted from twisted strips of crêpe paper, these hats look exactly like those nice rough straws that we are all faithful to every summer. A sailor, a beret, a fez, a tricorn, a peak type—all the new millinery fashions—can be made. It takes one roll of crêpe paper to make any of the styles, so that a hat to match every costume in one's wardrobe need not be a matter of deep figuring.

Particularly good looking are the hats made of white, and the light and pastel colors. The crêpe paper works up very quickly and it has just sufficient "body" to allow it to drape and press as you want it. The sailor illustrated here is a favorite of the season and requires only the simplest instructions.

Cut your fold of paper into half-inch strips and stretch and twist them slightly. Crochet with a steel hook.

Top of Crown: Chain 3 stitches and make loop by crocheting in first stitch. *1st round:* 7 single crochets in loop. *2nd round:* 2 single crochets in each stitch. Place hook through back half of each stitch. *3rd round:* 2 single crochets in first stitch, one in next, and so on. *4th* to *8th rounds:* Single crochet adding extra stitches when required to keep the top of the hat flat. Crochet until the top measures 6½ inches in diameter.

Side of Crown: Continue with single crochet without adding until the crown is about 3 inches high.

Brim: Chain head size and slip-stitch in first stitch to form circular chain. Single crochet 2 rounds without increasing. *3rd round:* Increase in every few stitches and continue increasing slightly in each round to keep the work flat. Crochet until the brim measures 2 inches in width.

If you wish to stiffen the brim, hold a piece of milliner's wire in place around the edge of the hat, turn one row of the crocheting back over the wire and catch it down with a needle and thread.

Style With Smartness

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

DESIGN interest this spring centers in dress-tops, blouses, jackets and scarfs of flamboyant significance. Skirts know their humble position and keep in the dark.

Wear a piqué jacket over your taffeta evening frock. Wear a plaid evening frock—that looks like gingham even if it's silk—and top it off with a little jacket of sheerest white organdy or mousseline, under which the plaid material which frames the décolletage, and the décolletage, will draw a pretty tracery. When you dress for a party look as if you hadn't. Look as if you had dressed for a shopping expedition. Then remove the demure jacket and reveal a frock, dark colored but cut for formal evening functions. And if you like, go shopping first in the dance dress and its secretive coat.

Wear on the street a swagger coat in a pronounced check, with a solid-colored skirt. Or an ensemble after Vionnet, which has a coat with a top of printed crêpe (like the entire dress beneath) and a lower portion of light-weight wool.

For your silk dress choose a linen top coat or jacket. Dotted navy and white is good. With your white sports skirts wear jackets of men's necktie silk.

Be sure that your print frock looks unlike anyone else's, even though the material may be the same. Accomplish this difference by having the material cut in so many directions that the continuity of the design on the yardage is obscured and, perhaps, an effect produced of a number of prints cleverly united in one costume. When a pattern is cut vertically the effect is likely to be quite different from a horizontal or bias cut. And where it is tucked or pleated the elements in the design may be so regrouped as to produce not only a fresh pattern but a new color tone.

Such manipulations supply not only originality but solutions for the individual whose figure may not lend itself becomingly to the original pattern in unmodified rendering. Ingenious treatments may coerce into becomingness a fabric which would be trying under ordinary couture to a large woman.

In line with this same idea, Paris is producing prints with five-yard repeats. These make more easily possible to the less skilled dressmaker the arrangement of the pattern, although no such idea motivates the designers, of course. She can get variety by cutting her sections out of different portions of the pattern. De luxe hand-printed materials are decorated only here and there, and with variations of the tonic theme, on expanses of solid-toned ground.

If you see a chalk line in a print which you find attractive, know that it is smart and worth buying. It is an idea of Schiaparelli's.

Don't avoid cottons, which are riding on the crest of the fashion wave, because you fear that they will shrink. Find out about those which have been pre-shrunk through a new process. Similarly, if you would like a linen voile but fear the creases, inquire about those which will not crease. These linens, it is only fair to say, are not yet being produced in volume, but at least they are something in prospect.

Forget that alpaca was once a work-in-the-pantry material. It is now featured for afternoon dresses.

Don't speak of your beige or greige costume by either of those names. Call it string-color.

String has entered the fashion world, perhaps for the first time. And not only as a name. It forms the smartest belt one can wear. Several strands of once plebeian rope are passed through a metal slide and clasped with a big metal ornament in front.

Wear gloves made of dress materials—piqué, organdie, prints, meshes. See that they match some theme in your costume. It is good when hat or hat trimming, bag, and an inlay in your shoes are all of the same pattern.

Be sure that a veil flutters from your hat. Don't consider it an accessory; it is this season as integral a part of your hat as the quill, antennæ, bow or flower. The length, the drape, the swing are matters to which the modiste devotes attention.

Give your dark crêpe dress a summer-of-1933 tang by letting in white organdy undersleeves, and complete the idea with white organdy belt and gloves. H. J. K.

For the six-to-ten girls, broad-brimmed hats of Swiss Milan with long streamers of grosgrain ribbon are shown. Older sister will wear dented-brim sailors of Petaline straw, trimmed with a band of ribbon and a perky bow over the right eye.

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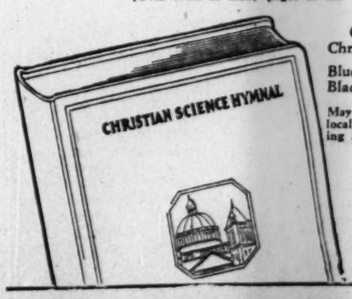

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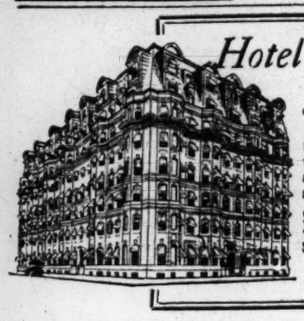

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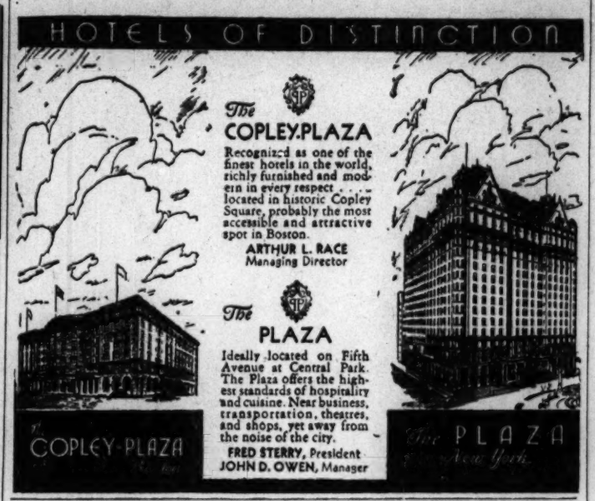

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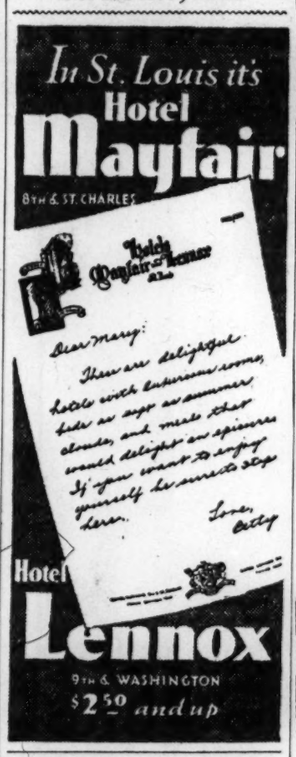

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British Textile Workers Urge Rise In Value of Silver

Far East 'Silver' Nations Could Then Buy Goods of English Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Raising of the present exceptionally low value of silver in the interests of the export cotton trade of Lancashire, particularly with India and China, was urged by Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association, at a meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, held here recently.

A resolution was passed stating that "the contraction of the cotton textile industry of this country is mainly due to the loss of bulk trade with the Far East, including India and China. The purchasing power of our Far Eastern customers depends on the sterling value of silver. An examination of wholesale commodity prices over the period since 1914 shows that they rise and fall with silver prices.

"The financial results of the cotton spinning industry, as indicated by the annual average percentage of dividend distributed in each of the years from 1884 to 1932, also follow the curve of yearly averages of silver prices. Profits were greatest when silver was highest and losses were heaviest when silver was lowest.

"In the opinion of this committee it is essential to the revival of the export trade of the cotton industry that there should be an increase in the present exceptionally low value of silver. Such increase would immediately improve the purchasing power of the great nations of the East, improve their standard of living, tend to raise the world prices of commodities, and restore normal trading conditions.

"It is therefore resolved to urge upon the Government, without prejudice to our present position of being off the gold standard, the retention of gold and silver in our monetary system, with a more extensive use of silver in the coinage, and to urge the Government to take international action at the earliest possible opportunity with a view to increasing the price of silver, which should be stabilized at a minimum price of 24d. per ounce and its ratio to gold gradually raised to twenty to one."

A special subcommittee was appointed to investigate further the subject of both silver and gold and to report upon the future course of action the federation might take.

Finland Records Drop In Liquor Offenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland — Offences resulting from consumption of liquor in Finland decreased in 1932 by more than 41 per cent compared with 1931, according to statistics just published by the Ministry of Justice. The last quarter of 1932, however, showed an increase of 60.3 per cent over the third quarter.

Removal of prohibition in April, 1932, is considered to have caused an immediate check to liquor smuggling, but this illegal method of obtaining alcohol is seen to be again raising its head. Drunkenness crimes were found to be more numerous in the country than in the towns, excepting in the case of Helsingfors.

Australian Miner Ran Home for Robes of Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Minister for Labor, Mr. John Dunningham, toured the northern coal mining districts recently and arrived at Cessnock, where a civic reception had been arranged, ahead of time. Filling in time, the party was sunning itself outside a barber's shop when there issued suddenly a burly miner, begrimed by his work and wiping his face with a towel.

"Just a minute, Mr. Dunningham," he said. "I'll run home and get into my robes of office." A few minutes later he was back and, to the manner born, welcomed the Minister on behalf of the citizens of Cessnock. He was Alderman "Joe" Shakespeare, Mayor of Cessnock, who had knocked off work in the pit to preside at the civic reception.

Tennessee Project Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gov. B. M. Miller has signed the Reeder Bill permitting the Tennessee Valley watershed in northern Alabama to participate in the Roosevelt flood control and reforestation program to its fullest extent. The measure authorizes the State to deed to the Government certain lands in the Tennessee Valley that the Roosevelt program may be carried out.

Financial: Market Quotations

Buoyant Upturn In Market With Many Net Gains

After Quiet Sag During Most of Session, Stocks Recover Losses

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Stocks rallied briskly in the late trading today, after a quiet sag through most of the session.

Losses of 1 to 2 points were mostly regained, and the list closed with many advances of fractions to more than a point.

Trading quickened on the rally, and the day's turnover aggregated 2,100,000 shares.

Announcement of the Administration's railroad coördination plan appeared to have been discounted in advance, and prompted more profit-taking than fresh buying.

The Senate's favorable vote on the provision of the inflation measure permitting devaluation of the dollar had also been expected, and was without influence on the market.

Favorable Developments

The remarks of Director of the Budget Douglas in his address last night, in which he said the budget would be balanced and wild inflation prevented, were welcome in Wall Street quarters which have been fearful that inflation would get out of hand.

Further gains in steel production were reported in various areas, and steel scrap and some lines of finished steel prices were increased at Chicago.

National Steel reported net of 13 cents a share in the first quarter, compared with 27 cents in the like period of last year. In keeping with advance estimates, Bethlehem's report showed a slightly larger deficit than in the preceding quarter. Both bookings and operations, however, were up substantially.

International Silver, which has recently received considerable bullish attention in view of rising prices for the metal, reported a loss of $362,319 in the first quarter. Anaconda reported for 1932 a loss of $16,930,609, offering striking testimony to the unprofitable situation in that industry. The movement to curtail output was thought to have been markedly advanced today, however, when it was learned that Phelps Dodge had decided to reduce production from 20 to 10 per cent of capacity. The suggestion of a summer shutdown has been expected to hinge on Phelps Dodge, since it has not suffered from such burdensome stocks as other large producers.

Bonds Rule Irregular

Announcement of new congressional bills, apparently already fairly well discounted, failed to move the bond market very far in any direction today, and prices drifted uncertainly in rather quiet trading.

The emergency railroad measure conformed closely to forecasts and carrier liens indicated neither approval nor disapproval of a proposed coördinator who will attempt to straighten out the kinks in the transportation industry.

Moderate gains were recorded by issues of Southern Pacific, Southern, St. Paul, New York Central and Prisco. At the same time some loans of Illinois Central, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western and Alleghany Corporation were off fractionally to a point.

United States Government securities were dull and somewhat easier. Of interest to followers of this group was the weekly Federal Reserve Bank statement which showed continued improvement in the banking situation but also disclosed that the system had not expanded its holdings of Government loans as had been anticipated in some quarters.

Utility and industrial corporation bonds were rather ragged. Gains were registered by some issues of American Smelting, Armour & Co., Goodyear, International Telephone, North American, Postal Telegraph and U. S. Rubber. A moderately soft tone was displayed by maturities of American & Foreign Power, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Texas Corporation and Western Union.

The foreign department was mixed. Some obligations of Germany rallied, along with those of Argentina, Australia and Belgium. Fractional losses were suffered by some issues of Austria, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

Active Selling of Grain Sends Prices Downward

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Heavy eastern selling dominated the wheat market today, and led to the lowest prices reached this week.

All rallies brought about increased selling. Bears made much of a speech by Senator Glass asserting that the farm commodity bill as at present amended would be deflationary in effect.

Wheat closed unstable at almost the day's bottom figures, 1½-2⅛ under yesterday's finish; corn, ¼-1⅜ down; oats, ⅝-1⅛ off, and provisions showing 10 to 15 cents' setback.

Dividends

Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable July 1 to stock of record June 1.

Diamond Match Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Archer Daniels-Midland Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

Freeport Texas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Blue Ridge Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1-32d of a share of common stock on the 83 convertible preference stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 8. At the option of the holder, on notice to the corporation prior to May 15, the preference holder may receive 75 cents instead of the common stock dividend.

London Quotations

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Consols for money today were 75½. De Beers 4⅝ and Rand Mines 5¾. Money was ⅜ per cent and discount rates—short bills ½ and three month bills ½@⅝ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 28	Last Apr. 27
6⅞	3	..	Adams Express	2400	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	6⅛
63¼	34	..	Adams Exp pf	20	63½	62	62	62
10⅛	5½	..	Addressograph	1600	8¾	7¾	8¾	8¾
3	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
11¼	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1500	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
68	47¼	3	Air Reduction	1200	64½	61	64½	63
18⅝	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8400	15⅝	13	15¼	15
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
3⅛	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
10⅜	5	..	Alleghany Steel	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	10½
94¾	70¾	..	Allied Chem	7400	87⅜	83⅛	87½	85¾
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	116	116	118	119½
12¼	6	..	Allis Chalmers	600	11	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
10	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½
12	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	12	12	12	12
30⅛	18½	2	Amerada	500	28	26½	28	27⅞
15⅞	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	14⅜	14	14	14¼
15¾	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	14¾	14¼	14¾	..
40	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	37	37	37	40
5¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	5	4¾	5	5
19½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	18	17	18	17½
76¼	49½	4	Am Can	6200	74¾	71¼	74½	72¾
13⅜	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1800	13½	12⅝	13½	13
30	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	29	28	29	29
3¼	1⅝	..	Am Chain	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
41¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	200	41¼	40⅜	41¼	41¼
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3200	20½	19½	20	19⅛
2	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
10⅜	2⅞	..	Am European	200	5¾	5½	5¾	..
10⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow	9100	8⅞	8	8¾	8¾
19	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	700	15	14½	14¾	14¼
13⅞	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅝
13	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	10⅜	9¼	10⅜	9⅞
6½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	6	6	6	6⅛
7	3¾	..	Am Ice	400	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
10½	4¼	..	Am International	900	9¼	8¼	9¼	9
15	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	600	14	12¾	13½	13½
2⅞	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛
11¾	3½	..	Am Metal	1600	11	10⅛	11	11⅛
38	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	410	36½	34	35	36
30	17	1½	Am News	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3100	6⅜	6¼	6½	6½
24½	9⅞	4½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	14½	14⅛	14¼	14¾
21½	9	1¼	Am PAL 5½ pf	500	13	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
9½	4⅝	..	Am Raditor	2100	9	8¼	9	8⅞
13⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	2700	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11⅞
25	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	200	24½	23⅞	23⅞	23½
1½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
31¼	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3600	28⅞	27¾	28⅞	28½
59¾	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	58	58	58	58
45	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	45	44	45	43
12	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1300	10¼	9⅝	10¼	10¼
39½	30	2½*	Am Stores	200	39¾	39	39¾	39
52	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2100	49¼	47½	48⅝	48⅝
100	60	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	200	97½	94	97	97
109¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	7500	95⅝	93⅜	95⅝	94⅞
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2300	16¼	15½	15½	16¼
16¾	9½	1	Wm WW&E ct	500	13⅜	13	13	13½
8⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	1200	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7¾
39¾	22⅝	..	Am Woolenp f	900	37⅝	36¼	37½	37¾
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5	4½	4½	4⅝
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Con	7700	11⅛	10½	11⅜	11⅜
7	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	7	7	7	7
15½	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	600	12⅜	12	12	12⅜
6½	2⅝	..	Andian Corp	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
2	1	..	A P W Paper	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
18½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	700	17¾	17	17	17⅞
61¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	55	55	55	58
3⅜	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	2300	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¼
2⅛	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	2100	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
22	7	..	Armour Ill pf	700	19½	18	19½	19½
9⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	8¼	7¾	8	7⅞
49½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	8600	47⅞	45¾	47⅝	47¾
68	50	5	Atchison pf	400	61¼	58½	58½	61¼
28	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2800	27½	25⅞	27	26⅝
19	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4600	17⅞	16½	17	16⅜
5½	3	..	Atlas Powder	100	15	15	15	15½
66	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	64	64	64	63
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	9700	44½	42⅛	43¾	43
11½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	12700	11	10⅛	10⅜	11

—B—

6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	9400	6¼	5½	6¼	6
15½	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	470	15½	13¾	14⅞	14¾
14½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4600	12⅜	11¼	12¼	11⅞
15¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	14½	14	14	14
28⅞	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	2400	28⅜	27⅜	28	27½
85	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	40	80	80	80	80
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	2700	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	700	15¼	14½	15¼	15½
57¼	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	57¼	57	57	57
6¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	100	5	5	5	5⅛
12⅝	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	6300	12¼	11¼	12	11½
25	10⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	7400	23⅜	21⅝	23⅜	22¾
20⅛	9	..	Best & Co	3200	19	18⅜	19	19
51	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	600	47½	45	47¼	46
12½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	11	10	11	11¼
8½	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8⅝
20⅛	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	20½	18⅝	20¼	18⅜
29¾	18	1.60	Borden	9400	29¾	29¼	29½	29
11	5½	..	Borg Warner	2800	10¾	9¾	10¾	10¼
5¾	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	3500	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
33¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	5600	30¼	28⅞	30¼	30⅜
80⅝	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	75	75	75	..
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	900	72¾	70	72¾	70
41½	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	41	41	41	41
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
1⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	¾	¾	¾	..
36¼	20½	..	Bucyrus E pf	50	37	37	37	..
5	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
5⅞	2½	..	Bullard	200	4⅛	4	4	4½
1¾	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
12⅜	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2400	10⅞	10½	10¾	10⅝
3⅞	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2	2	2	..
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
1¼	1½	..	Butterick	100	2	2	2	2
18⅛	8½	..	Byers	1300	16⅛	14¾	15¾	15½

—C—

18	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1200	16¾	15¾	16⅜	16⅜
⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
4¾	2—	..	Calumet & Hecla	1700	4	3½	4	4
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	5400	11	10¼	11	10⅜
23⅜	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23
56	30½	..	Case Thresh	18100	53½	50⅜	53½	52⅜
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	58⅞	58⅜	58¾	58⅜
13	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3100	12⅞	11½	12¼	12
10	4½	..	Celanese Corp	1200	10¼	9½	10¼	8⅜
1	1	..	Celotex Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
29¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	27⅞	27	27	27⅛
69	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	67½	67½	67½	64
65	52	7	Century Rib pf	20	65	65	65	..
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	11400	21⅜	19½	21⅛	21⅛
2	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
21½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1000	20⅜	19⅜	20	19⅞
32⅜	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	4500	31½	30½	31¼	30¾
3	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N western	3800	5	4¼	4¾	4¾
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	3
5⅞	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4¼	4	4	4⅛
8½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	6	5½	5¾	6
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	21700	16	14¾	16	15½
14½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	12	11	12	12½
2½	1½	..	City Stores A	50	2½	2½	2½	..
13⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	12½	12	12½	12¼
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	65	65	65	67½
6½	3	..	Collins & Aikman	4100	7½	6	7⅜	6⅞
8⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	7¼	6¾	7¼	7¼
19½	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
17¾	9	.60a	Columbia Gas	11200	14	13⅛	14	13½
77⅜	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	63¾	63⅜	63¾	..
10⅜	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
38½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	3200	37¼	35¼	37¼	35½
6¼	4	..	Comm Credit	300	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5½
20½	16½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	19	19	19	..
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	110	71	70½	71	..
24⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	400	16⅜	16½	16½	..
30⅞	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	27⅜	26⅛	27	27¾
97	84	6	Comm I Trv pf	200	94⅜	93	94⅜	..
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	15000	16⅜	15½	16⅜	16½
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	4500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
50	21	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	700	28	27	27	28
11¼	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	2100	11	10½	11	10¾
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	100	8	8	8	8
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	25500	47⅜	45⅛	47	46¾
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	700	86	85¼	86	85
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
8¼	5	..	Consol Oil	4200	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
6¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
7	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
2½	¼	..	Container B	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
6½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1200	5¾	5	5	5⅞
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
56	35¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	43	43	43	43¼
56	35¼	2	Cont Can	1400	53	51¼	53	51⅝
20½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	19	18½	19	19
3¾	1	..	Cont Motors	1800	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2
10	4	7⅛	Cont Oil	6800	8¾	8⅛	8½	8⅜
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	3300	69	65¼	68⅝	67
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	50	128	128	128	..
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
30	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	29⅛	28½	29⅛	29
6	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	800	21	20½	21	21
18	9	..	Crucible Steel	400	15½	14⅜	15½	15
33	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	110	28½	28	28	28
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	200	2	2	2	2
2⅛	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1500	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
48½	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	42	42	42	..
36	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	35	35	35	..
14	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	14	12¾	13⅞	13⅝
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1100	42¼	40	42¼	42
2½	1⅜	..	Curtis-Wright	3800	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
3⅞	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	3	3	3	3
9	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8

—D—

6	1⅜	3b	Davega St	100	2	2	2	..
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
60	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	5100	57½	54	57	57
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	7400	24½	23⅛	24½	23½
5	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
15⅝	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
22½	17½	1	Diamond Match	700	22	21⅝	22	21⅞
28	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27½	27½	27½	27
18⅛	13	1†	Dome Mines	3100	16¾	16	16⅜	16⅛
17½	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	16⅛	15	16⅛	15
14¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1500	14¼	13⅜	14¼	13⅝
11	6¾	..	Dresser A	300	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	..
6¼	2⅛	..	Dresser B	100	5½	5½	5½	..
47⅜	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	17200	48¾	45½	48¾	48⅝
106	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	99½	99½	99½	99

—E—

5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	3¾
62½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2100	62½	59	62	60¾
130	115	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	115	115	115	..
8	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	600	7¾	6⅞	7¾	7½
20½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	17⅞	16⅜	17⅝	16¾
2⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅝
8¾	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2700	6⅝	6	6½	6⅜
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	11½	10⅞	11	11¾
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	600	33	32⅛	32½	33
42	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	40	40	40	41
7⅞	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	7¾	7½	7⅞	7¼

—F—

18	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	40	17	16	17	17
3½	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
18½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	16	16	16	..
20¼	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
17½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	1300	15⅞	14½	15⅞	14½
64	43	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	61½	60	61½	59¼
58½	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	58⅜	58	58	58½
10	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	10	10	10	10
11⅞	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	10¼	9¾	10¼	10
23¾	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20⅛
1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 28	Last Apr. 27
1½	⅝	..	Fox Film A	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
29⅞	18⅝	2	Freeport Texas	2000	28½	27½	28	28
13	9	..	Fuller pr pf	110	12	12	12	12

—G—

9	6½	..	Gamewell	50	6½	6½	6½	..
23¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Inv	700	23½	23⅜	23½	23½
11⅜	4⅝	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	3000	22⅝	21⅜	22⅝	22⅜
18⅜	13	2	Gen Asphalt	300	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9½
17⅛	13	2	Gen Baking	1300	17½	16¾	17½	17½
3½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	1000	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
6	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	300	5	5	5	6
12	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	120	11¼	10¾	11	11
18½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	17000	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜	17½
12	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
31½	21	1.60	Gen Foods	5000	31	29⅞	31	30½
1⅛	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
55	35⅛	3	Gen Mills	1700	54	53	53⅝	54½
18⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	75600	19¼	17½	19¼	18
78½	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	77	76	77	..
3¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
24½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	1100	24	23	23½	23¾
1⅛	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅜	2½	..	Gen Refractories	200	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	9500	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	11¼
75	47½	5	Gillette S R pf	100	50½	50½	50½	50
2½	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	300	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2
7½	3¾	..	Glidden	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
7⅜	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	7500	7¼	6⅞	7	7¼
19⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	2200	18¾	17⅞	18¾	18¼
9¾	3	..	Goodrich	1600	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	8⅛
27½	9¼	..	Goodyear	6900	26½	23½	26¼	24⅝
55⅛	27⅜	2	Goodyear 1pf	1000	55¾	53¼	55⅞	54
13¾	7⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	11½	11¼	11½	10¼
2½	1	..	Graham Paige	2500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
9⅜	3⅜	..	Granby	900	9	8

Financial: News and Comment

Inflation Is Not Right Answer To Debtors' Problems

Moody's Says No Uniform Price Level Can Make All Debts Payable

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—The present outstanding corporate debt in the United States was created at the average price level of 1930, rather than that of 1926, as is generally believed, according to a study by Moody's Investors Service.

By analyzing, issue by issue, some $36,000,000,000 of railroad, public utility, industrial and real estate bonds, and locating their respective years of origin, the authority established a composite average weighted level of commodity prices at which this total debt was contracted.

This level is 85, or that corresponding to the average level of prices in 1930, with 1926 equal to 100. For the railroad debt, which was created relatively early, the equivalent is 74, for the utility debt 87.5, and for industrial and real estate issues (not including straight mortgages), 92.5. These figures compare with the index of prices of the bureau of labor, which was 100 in 1926 and is around 60 at the present time. Two-thirds of the corporate debt was created since 1921, the report says.

The farm mortgage debt was apparently at an average wholesale price level only slightly higher than that of the utility debt, Moody's continues, but so far as ability of debtors to earn interest charges is concerned, the relative positions of these debts are vastly different.

It is a mistake, therefore, Moody's concludes, to argue for a given ratio of inflation on the basis of the price level at which the debt originated. Each class of debtors has its individual problem and no uniform amount of inflation will automatically make all debts payable. The problem will remain highly selective, subject to the need for many individual adjustments.

It is not just to say that the creditor class is getting fat at the expense of debtors, Moody's continues. The creditor class includes indirectly all depositors in savings banks and holders of life insurance policies. In other words, those who may be debtors at the same time. The outstanding corporate debt was created, according to Moody's calculations, at an average weighted level of cost of living of 145, compared to 129 now. Thus, if creditors are getting more in purchasing power than they had expected to get at the time of making investment, their "profit" is 12 per cent, assuming, of course, that they are getting full interest on their holdings and do not suffer from depreciation or complete loss on these holdings through defaults.

"The original program of President Roosevelt was a sound one," Moody's says, "in that it opened the way for a speedy selective readjustment of debts at the same time that it aimed at a revival of business and prices. There is a clear danger in abandoning this policy in favor of inflation pure and simple because the latter has no power to settle all human relations in a perfect way and it would be sure to create new inequalities, a forced settlement of which would become inevitable sooner or later."

Consolidated Gas Co. Of New York Income

Consolidated Gas Company of New York and affiliated companies report for the three months ended March 31, 1933, net income after all charges except the interest of minority common stockholders of $19,147,707 compared with $22,329,957 in the first quarter of 1932. For the 12 months to March 31 coresponding net was $54,494,651, compared with $64,759,326 in the like period a year ago.

For the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, net income was equal after preferred dividends and minority common stock interest to $3.80 a common share compared with $4.70 a share in the previous 12 months.

Lynn Savings Banks to Merge

Incorporators of the Lynn Institution for Savings and the Commonwealth Savings Bank will meet Monday evening, May 1, to vote on proposal to merge the two institutions. The Lynn Institution has deposits of approximately $30,500,000 and the Commonwealth Savings has deposits of about $2,100,000.

Loblaw Groceterias Profit

Loblaw Groceterias, Ltd., Toronto, reports for four weeks ended April 1 net profit of $62,932 after charges and income taxes, compared with $72,224 in the like four weeks of 1932. For the 44 weeks ended April 1 net profit was $723,436, compared with $833,394 in the like 44 weeks of the preceding fiscal year.

City of Boston Financing

City Treasurer Dolan has arranged with a group of Clearing House banks to lend the City of Boston $3,000,000 on temporary notes dated April 28 and due Oct. 2, at 4.23 per cent, interest to follow, 365-day year basis.

Ohio Edison Company's Net

Ohio Edison Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, net income of $3,186,905 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $5,987,106 in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

Golden Gate Bridge Contract Approved

San Francisco, April 28

DIRECTORS of Golden Gate Bridge & Highway District approved a contract with a syndicate headed by Bankamerica Co. for the remaining unsold portion of authorized issue amounting to $29,000,000 subject to opinion of the district's counsel.

The syndicate offers to take all bonds and return the district retail price less 3 per cent of par, but with minimum price to the district of 92. All bonds bear 4¼ per cent coupon unless a lower rate is agreed upon.

The contract voids previous purchase contract of the same syndicate to take $6,000,000 of bonds at 92.30, which sale was recently approved by the California Supreme Court as to legality. Bank of America previously had bought $6,000,000 par 5 per cent yield basis as an accommodation to the district.

Bethlehem Steel Bookings Total Shows Increase

Bethlehem Steel Corp. reports that value of orders on hand on March 31 was $38,360,601 compared with $30,568,927 at the end of December and $35,372,318 on March 31, 1932.

The corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $5,769,451 after interest, depreciation and taxes, compared with $5,621,672 in the previous quarter and $3,685,769 in the first quarter of 1932.

First quarter operations averaged 15.8 per cent compared with 13 per cent in the fourth quarter and 23.4 per cent in the first quarter of 1932. The current rate is 23 per cent.

Income account for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, compares as follows:

	1933	1932
Total inc	*$866,144	$1,431,657
Int, etc	1,658,381	1,794,039
Depr and depl	3,244,926	3,323,387
Net loss	5,769,451	3,685,769
Pfd divs		1,645,000
Deficit	5,769,451	5,330,769

*Loss.

President E. G. Grace said:

"Operations, which are now at 23 per cent reflect the pick-up in orders the past few weeks. The present movement would seem to indicate an improvement in steel prices.

"There is no sign of important buying in rails as yet, just a few odds and ends. Some of the roads have new rails along their lines which will be laid before new orders are placed.

"There is little indication of a large domestic structural business in the near future.

"Our orders have been coming from miscellaneous consumers and the jobbing interests are contributing to the total.

"The automobile industry and the tin-plate consumers are taking more now and this has been a factor. Some improvement also is noted in wire products."

Engineers Public Service Earnings

Engineers Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, consolidated gross earnings of $43,437,300 and consolidated net operating revenue of $19,935,221, which compares with $49,962,646 and $22,529,599, respectively, for the previous 12 months' period.

Balance for common stock after all charges, including retirement reserve for the current period, was $1,201,804, or 63 cents a share of common stock, which compares with $3,836,425, or $2.01 a share for the previous 12 months.

Earnings of the present company from interest and dividends for the current 12 months' period amounted to $3,495,639, which compares with $5,467,488 for the previous 12 months.

Balance of these earnings for the common stock after all expenses, taxes, interest and preferred dividends amounted to $885,440, or 46 cents a share for the current period as compared with $2,790,254, or $1.46 a share for the previous 12 months.

American Sheet Plant To Work Full Capacity

SHARON, Penna., April 28—Farrell Works of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company will go on a 100 per cent capacity basis Sunday for the first time in nearly three years.

During the past several weeks 20 mills have been in operation and an additional 10 mills will be added next week. While few new men will be given employment the new schedule will assure present employees full time.

Commercial Solvents Corp

Commercial Solvents Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $224,758 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes and reserves, or 9 cents a share on 2,530,277 common shares, compared with $293,454, or 11 cents a share on 2,530,174 shares, a year before.

National Fuel Gas Co.

National Fuel Gas Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, a net profit of $4,346,728, after taxes, depreciation, depreciation, amortization, etc., compared with $4,452,241 in 1931

Nevada Silver Mines Showing More Activity

Operations at Tonopah Are Speeded Up—Shipments of Metal Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev., Arpil 28—The rapid rise in the price of silver is lending Nevada miners and prospectors much encouragement.

With the first news of the United States abandoning the gold standard, with the possibility that the Government will accept $100,000,000 in silver from debtor nations to apply on their war debts, miners operating leases on the big silver mines of Tonopah began speeding up production.

Heretofore these leasers have only been sending out two or three carloads of ore a week. Few were making more than a bare living for themselves and families, but were thankful to be able to do that under prevailing conditions.

They are now breaking down and shipping from six to 10 cars of ore a week, and as silver continues to advance, this tonnage will unquestionably be rapidly increased.

If the price reaches 50 cents, as is now generally believed it will, many of the old mines will be reopened and operated to full capacity, and put thousands of miners at work in all of the silver producing areas of the West, and add millions of dollars to the country's permanent wealth.

Impetus has also been given to gold mining. The hills fairly swarm with prospectors looking for gold prospects. Not in many years has there been so much activity in the mining of gold.

Output Increased By Many Southern Textile Concerns

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 28—Many southern textile mills are stepping up production as a result of heavy orders booked in the last 10 days. Higher cotton prices, coupled with the inflationary movement, developed a strong demand for almost all classes of yarns and fabrics.

Sales of a wide range of fabrics have been made at substantial price advances and would have been much larger had mills been willing to book business further ahead.

In view of the difficulty of making prices in the face of rapidly advancing raw material costs and the increase in the cost of production expected to come as a result of federal regulation of hours, most mills have been cautious sellers, accepting deliveries no further ahead than June.

Millions of yards of coarse yarn gray goods have been sold at higher prices, print cloths being advanced ¼ to ⅜ of a cent.

Heavy buying of carded broadcloths effected a similar price advance, while sheetings were up ¾ of a cent. Heavier gray goods sold freely at sharply advanced prices.

Brooklyn Edison Earns $3.44 on Common Stock

Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., which is 99.61 per cent owned by Consolidated Gas, reports for the three months ended March 31, 1933, net income after all charges of $4,300,445 compared with $4,372,180 in the first quarter of 1932. On the 1,250,000 shares outstanding, these earnings are equal to $3.44 a share in the first quarter of this year, compared with $3.49 a share in the initial quarter of 1932.

For the 12 months to March 31, 1933, net was $13,254,479, equal to $10.60 a share, compared with a net of $13,721,304 in the previous 12 months, equal to $10.97 a share.

General Motors Acquires More Aviation Holdings

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. said today that the General Motors Corporation has acquired additional holdings of North American Aviation, Inc., which with its original shares give it a 51 per cent ownership in the company.

General Motors controls General Aviation Corporation whose merger with North American Aviation was ratified by stockholders a few days ago. The additional North American stock was said to have been purchased by General Motors from National Aviation Corporation and United Aircraft & Transport Corporation interests.

Standard Brands Earnings

Standard Brands, Inc., reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net income of $3,180,059 after expenses, minority interest and federal taxes, but before profit and loss items, equal, after dividends on the 7 per cent preferred, to 24 cents a share on the 12,975,864 shares of common, compared with $3,998,967, or 30 cents a share on 12,582,413 common shares, in the first quarter of 1932.

Donnelly on Northern Pacific

Gross revenues of Northern Pacific Railway for March were approximately $695,000 below the corresponding month of last year," said Charles Donnelly, president of Northern Pacific Railway. He said net operating income showed a decline of about $200,000 under the 1932 figures. March, 1932, gross was $3,693,124 and the net operating deficit amounted to $399,086.

General Railway Signal

General Railway Signal Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $52,832 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to 6 cents a sharp on 320,700 no-par shares of common, compared with a net loss of $16,808 in the first quarter of 1932.

Brokers' Loans up $75,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 28—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York city increased $75,000,000 to $461,000,000 in the week ended April 26. This compares with $386,000,000 on April 19 and with $495,000,000 on April 27, 1932.

Controlled Inflation And Reserve Board's Operations

Of Four Proposals by Administration, Buying of U. S. Bonds to Inflate Credit Sound, Says Harvard Professor; Others Dangerous

By J. L. SNIDER

Associate Professor of Business Statistics, Harvard University

The "controlled inflation" measure of the Administration, designed to raise the level of commodity prices, includes four proposals. The first of these, operations by the Federal Reserve Banks, is not new. The other three proposals, issuance of unsecured paper money, reduction of the gold content of the dollar, and monetizing silver to a limited extent, are new in the economic experience of this country during recent decades. The first proposal may be regarded as sound, while the other three have elements of great danger. In the following paragraphs the nature of the proposed Federal Reserve Bank operations and their probable efficacy in raising the commodity price level are considered.

The Reserve Bank operations provided for in the President's measure are purchases in the open market by the 12 Reserve Banks of United States Government securities. The Reserve Banks already hold slightly under $2,000,000,000 of government securities. Under the proposed plan these holdings would be gradually added to, by an adidtional $3,000,000,000 if necessary. The relationship between purchases of government securities by the Reserve Banks and the level of commodity prices involves the nature of banking operations and bank policies.

Raising the Price Level

In the typical instance, purchases of government securities by the Reserve Banks are made from member banks or security dealers. In either case, payment by the Reserve Banks results in an increase, to the amount of the purchase, of the reserve deposits of member banks with the Reserve Banks. An increase in reserve deposits enables the member banks to expand their own deposits, through the extension of further loans to their customers.

If the member banks throughout the country make use of their increased potential lending power, the total volume of the nation's purchasing power can be increased enormously. This is for the reason that an increase of $1 in Reserve Bank deposits can be used as the basis for expanding the loans (and deposits) of the member banks to the extent of $10. If, therefore, the Reserve Banks purchase an additional three billions of government securities, it would be possible for the member banks to expand their loans by thirty billions. This is a large figure in comparison with the present total purchasing power of the country, which is represented by approximately fifty billions of currency and bank deposits. It is also clear that a very appreciable increase in the purchasing power of the country might take place even though expansion to the maximum mentioned in the President's proposal be not carried through.

Reserve Policy Ineffective

If a substantial expansion in the "deposit currency," because of expansion of loans by the member banks, should actually take place, it is manifest that the commodity price level would rise. But there is no guaranty that, merely because the Reserve Banks purchase heavily of government securities, the member banks will actually put their increased reserve deposits to work by expanding loans. There is nothing mandatory on this point and it therefore remains a matter of policy on the part of the great number of member banks throughout the country.

Moreover, the results of the last attempt to influence commodity prices through purchases of government securities by the reserve banks do not strengthen the hope that such operations will be effective in the near future. From the first of March to the latter part of June, 1932, the Reserve Banks bought heavily of government securities, $100,000,000 weekly for most of this period. It was then also the hope that increases in reserve deposits would be utilized by the member banks for loan expansion and that commodity prices and business activity would be stimulated thereby, but such was not the result. The member banks did not increase their loans.

Fortunately, the banking situation at the present time is substantially different from the situation during the first half of 1932. There appears now to be considerably more reason to expect that, if the reserve bank operations are vigorously carried forward, member banks will expand their loans. There is now less necessity than during 1932 for the banks to maintain extreme liquidity. Our abandonment of the international gold standard is of particular importance in this connection. In 1932, when we were shipping gold abroad to meet all demands, the very large drain upon our gold reserves, culminating about the middle of June, was one of the weightiest considerations preventing member banks from liberalizing their attitude toward loans.

Loans May Expand

At the present time, because of the embargo on gold exports, the banks are in no danger of having to meet foreign demands for gold. Moreover, the domestic demands for gold are eliminated as a result of the emergency measures with respect to domestic holdings of gold. The possibility of sudden demands for large amounts of currency by their depositors also emphasized the necessity of liquidity in the minds of bankers during 1932. This situation has likewise been changed substantially.

Confidence in the banks has increased tremendously as a result of the measures taken during and since the bank holiday. There is a strong presumption that banks which are now open for business are sound banks. The large numbers of banks which have not yet been permitted to reopen following the bank holiday are presumed to include most of the unsound banks. Bearing upon the reduced necessity for liquidity is the further fact that, by reason of the recent currency legislation, more than ample currency for all probable demands may be readily secured by the banks.

These considerations, then, may permit the bankers to adopt a substantially different policy as to expanding their operations. There is a much firmer basis now than was the case a year ago for the hope that open market operations of the Reserve Banks will actually exert an influence upon the loans of the member banks and through loan expansion stimulate commodity prices and business activity. There is, of course, no assurance that such results will take place, but there is a reasonable chance for the success of the proposal. It is indeed worth trying.

A Window in Wall Street

The Railroad Bill

ADMINISTRATION emergency railroad bill made public today has implications both bullish and bearish. Chief element in the bill immediately favorable to railroad security owners is the release of the roads from the provisions of existing antitrust legislation. This revolutionary step reverses the policy of a half century. Practically up to the publication of the findings of the National Transportation Committee this year, all railroad consolidation plans contemplated the creation of overlapping and competing systems. Of a varied significance is the inclusion in Sections 4 and 13 of clauses implying a sterner future loaning policy on the part of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. However, there are now no important near-term railroad maturities which have not been taken care of. Of more immediate interest to railroad shareholders are the March operating returns now appearing.

* * *

Securities Bill

Prospects for early discussions of the "truth in securities" bill in the Senate are not disturbing traders, as the bill does not apply to past issues, and current underwriting business is conspicuous by its absence. Some perturbation is felt, however, over the recent report to the Federal Trade Commission alleging questionable practices in the distribution of stock of a large public utility and oil company. Some further apprehension is felt over the effort by minority stockholders and the Stock Exchange to force publication of more details of the balance sheet of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. In connection with the recent Treasury offering which carried the usual clause "Payable in U. S. gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness" underwriting houses note somewhat sardonically that dealers' offerings of Federal and State securities are exempted from the provisions of the "truth in securities" bill. It is considered very questionable whether the gold clause will be supported by the federal courts, but the enacting legislation under which Treasury offerings are made requires its inclusion.

* * *

Federal Reserve

Federal Reserve statement appearing this morning shows no evidence that the system has stepped out to anticipate Administration-sponsored credit expansion. Total holdings of United States Government securities remained unchanged from the previous week. It is possible, however, that the Federal Reserve System took some of the recent offering of 2⅞ per cent notes, as holdings of Treasury notes were up about $49,000,000 for the week, while an equal amount of bills were apparently allowed to run off. Reserve authorities may be keeping themselves in a strong position until their hand is forced into rapid credit expansion by the inflation measure now being considered by ythe Senate. About $34,000,000 more of gold came back from domestic circulation, possibly from frightened hoarders.

* * *

Brokers' Loans

Traders are somewhat worried by the increase in brokers' loans appearing in the weekly statement of the Reserve System. Up $75,000,000, they show the largest increase for any week since the first of February. Increase on that date was attributed to temporary borrowings by dealers in Government securities to float the Treasury offering of that date. No such explanation is now available, as the current Treasury offering is not payable until next Tuesday. The "Street" interpretation is therefore, that stocks are being distributed to public speculators on margin.

H. M. F.

Agency Reports Surprising Gain In Retail Trade

April Declared to Be One of Most Momentous Months in Years

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Further gains in wholesale and retail trade were reported today by Dun & Bradstreet's, Inc.

"The probable effect of inflation doubtless was the chief contributing factor to the enlarged sales total," said the agency, "as the gains in retail trade were somewhat surprising following the breadth of the demand which continued during the post-Easter week and the fact that the weather has been none too auspicious to promote consumers' interest.

"The broadening of the buying wave this week extended to a long list of commodities which usually are not conspicuous for their activity, and spread to finished and semi-finished goods, bringing April to a close as one of the most momentous months in years for both the producing and distributing branches of trade.

"Industrial concerns have released large orders for raw and semi-finished materials in an effort to build up depleted inventories, while wholesalers and retailers of merchandise have entered the market for goods on a scale unapproached for many months. There appears to be a well-founded ground for the statement that unemployment has shown a moderate decrease, with the entire employment situation developing hopeful aspects."

Independent Oil Operators Attempt To Restore Prices

KILGORE, Texas, April 28 (AP)—Aroused to concerted action by "dime a barrel" offers for their product, independent operators in the prolific east Texas oil field today undertook to slash production as a means of restoring "fair" crude prices.

In a mass meeting members of the newly organized East Texas Independent Oil Operators Association said they were in favor of closing their wells until the posted price for oil was raised by the major companies. They asserted independents own approximately 5000, or half the wells in the field.

A telegram was sent to Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at Washington, asking if it would be possible to obtain loans to carry them through the shut-down period by putting up back allowable oil and reserve oil as security.

Draper Corp. Earnings Indicate $2.56 a Share

The balance sheet comparison indicates that in the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, Draper Corporation, manufacturer of looms, earned $896,204, equal to $2.56 per share on 350,000 shares of stock. A year ago President B. H. Bristow Draper stated that in 1931 earnings from manufacturing and from securities, after normal depreciation charges, were slightly more than $4 per share on a like number of shares.

Last year the company paid $2.50 per share in dividends, or a total of $875,000. In addition it wrote down patents by $75,000 and bought in its own stock at a cost of $53,898. The total of these two items is $1,003,898. Surplus declined $83,026, or from $18,031,976 to $17,948,590, and reserves were down $24,668. Deducting the total decline in surplus and reserves from $1,003,898 leaves $896,204, equal to $2.56 per share.

Diamond Match Net Earnings for Year 1932

Diamond Match Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net earnings after all charges and taxes of $2,036,930. After deducting preferred dividends of $935,906, the balance of $1,101,024 is equal to $1.57 a share on 700,000 common shares outstanding at the end of the year, and to $1.27 a share on the 867,350 average number of shares outstanding during the year.

In 1931 the company earned net of $2,358,396 after federal taxes, depreciation and amortization, equivalent after $1,008,375 preferred dividends to $1.28 a share on 1,050,000 common shares.

Gilchrist Loss $191,123

Gilchrist Company, Boston department store, reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1933, net loss of $191,123 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net profit of $142,501, or $1.08 a share on 115,596 shares, in the year ended Jan. 31, 1932. The loss for the latest fiscal year is the first loss for the company in 20 years.

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1044 Welton Street Denver, Colorado

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Prices of Silver Goods Advanced

LEADING manufacturers of silver goods have advanced prices 5 to 25 per cent, effective at once. Companies which have sent out notices to the retail trade include International Silver Co., Gorham Manufacturing Co., Towle Manufacturing Co., Reed & Barton and Richard Dimes Co., while it is understood that other manufacturers who are members of the Silversmiths' Guild will shortly take similar action.

This advance is in reflection of the jump of more than 50 per cent in the price of raw silver from 24¼ cents to 37¼ cents an ounce. With the metal rising rapidly, manufacturers have recently been in receipt of heavy orders for goods.

Equalization Fund Might Be Used To Stabilize Dollar

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NEW YORK, April 28—International banking circles have been giving serious consideration to the possibility that an equalization fund might have to be established soon to maintain the stability of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets of the world.

This conclusion is predicated on the assumption that the dollar will not immediately be devalued, if at all. Devaluation, it is pointed out, would have the effect of pegging our currency, and probably obviate the necessity of adopting any other measures.

However, if the dollar is not pegged, it is likely that some sort of fund might be established to buy and sell foreign exchange in order to protect the dollar from wild gyrations which would be disturbing to business, in the opinion of certain authorities here.

Great Britain has had an equalization fund for some time. Since that country went off the gold standard, the fund has been utilized to keep the pound sterling at a relatively stable quotation.

In England's case stability meant a rate approximately 30 per cent below the pound's gold parity. At this level, British financial authorities asserted, their currency was adequately adjusted to the country's debts and wage levels. Thus, if the pound threatened to sink below this point, the equalization fund would be utilized to purchase pounds by way of support. The opposite procedure was adopted when sterling gained in value, that is, pounds were sold and other currencies which were more valuable in terms of gold were purchased.

Bankers here who have followed the progress of this phase of Britain's monetary policy, explain that England chose to attain stability with currency adjustment, because the economic life of the country is so closely bound up with foreign trade.

On the other hand, the United States, whose economic existence is relatively more self-contained, might gain an equal degree of stability through internal adjustments, it is asserted. The latter procedure, bankers state, would provide the advantage of a more flexible economic structure.

Anaconda Shows Loss Of $16,930,609 During 1932

Report of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows loss of $16,930,609 after taxes, depreciation, obsolescence, interest, minority interest, etc.

An inventory adjustment of $9,914,440 to reduce all unsold metals to market was charged directly to surplus account.

In 1931 the company reported a loss of $3,168,523 after taxes, depreciation, obsolescence, interest, minority interest, profit, etc.

In that year an inventory adjustment of $7,449,459 to reduce all unsold metals to market was charged directly to surplus account.

Sherwin-Williams Co. Finds Business Better

CLEVELAND, April 28—"Sherwin Williams Company has more t' $5,500,000 in cash and government securities, or more than three times all of its liabilities," Mr. G. A. Martin, president, says. "Ratio of current assets to current liabilities is better than 13 to 1. Earned surplus is more than $10,000,000. The company is in the black in earnings for this year.

"Reports from practically all sections of the country are more optimistic. Retail buying, especially for cash, is much better than expected. So are collections. There is more confidence."

Loan Conversions May Allow Saving For South Africa

Drop in Interest Rate to 4 P. C. on Two Issues Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—Interest savings totaling £380,000 are expected to be effected by the Union of South Africa Government by conversion to a lower rate of interest this year of two loans—the 5 per cent 1929-39 Union loan of £25,196,112, and the 1933-43 loan of £13,000,000 at 5 per cent. It is proposed that the new rate of interest should be 4 per cent in each case.

The former loan is entirely held within South Africa and conversion therefore does not present the same problems as overseas loans. The amount of £25,000,000 owed by the South African Government in respect of this particular debt was not incurred in any one flotation, but represents the consolidation of various loans raised at different times.

The general expectation is that the Government will endeavor to convert this £25,000,000 5 per cent loan to a 4 per cent basis, thus effecting a saving of £250,000 a year in interest charges.

The scheme will be a major experiment, but no great difficulty is expected, should present financial conditions continue.

Money has been returning to the Union in large amounts and the Treasury has suspended the issue of Treasury bills for the time being.

Commercial banks have reduced their rates on fixed deposits. The Reserve Bank rate has been lowered, and large sums of money in the Union are awaiting investment.

It is stated that pending the opportunity to invest, considerable sums are earning only about 1 per cent.

Holders of the stock are entitled to six months' notice of the Government's intention either to repay or convert.

With regard to the 1933-43 loan it is learned that the Union Government has not taken any decision in view of the fact that the British Government has placed an embargo on foreign loans.

This is expected to be purely a temporary measure, and it is anticipated that the moment the embargo is removed the Government will take the necessary steps.

New York Forms Mortgage Owners Protective Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—Promptly upon the signing by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of the Dunnigan bill, authorizing the formation of non-profit making groups to protect the interests of owners of guaranteed mortgage certificates, the New York Guaranteed Mortgage Protection Corporation was organized here Thursday to carry out the purposes specified in that measure.

The new company is a quasi-pubic organization formed to act "on behalf of holders of mortgage or participation certificates in mortgages guaranteed by title and mortgage corporations or investment companies organized under the banking and insurance laws of New York," according to a formal statement issued by attorneys for the directors.

Directors of the organization, appointed by Mr. George S. Van Schaick, State Insurance Superintendent, with Governor Lehman's approval, are: Mr. George W. Naumberg, president of the organization, a banker and philanthropist; Mr. Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank; Mr. Lincoln Cromwell, chairman of the board of William Iselin and Company; Mr. William M. Cruikshank and Mr. Joseph P. Day, both real estate operators; Mr. Peter P. Smith, an attorney; Mr. Edwin Lang Miller, of Buffalo, and Mr. Harold Stone, president of the Onondaga Savings Bank, Syracuse. All the members except Mr. Miller and Mr. Stone are of New York City.

The directors held an organization meeting yesterday and are scheduled to meet again on Monday when, it was said, they may make further announcement of plans and policies.

Georgia Power Income

Georgia Power Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, a net income of $5,437,774, after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $6,367,632 in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

Annuities and Life Insurance

RUTH E. BELL

1253 BEACON ST. BROOKLINE, MASS. LONGWOOD 1590

To sea to see

You read news dispatches in The Christian Science Monitor from London, Berlin, Paris, Sydney, Bangkok, and other internationally known cities. Why not see these places and glimpse the backgrounds of the news you have read?

By consulting the advertisers in the Monitor you can make arrangements for such a journey, or for a shorter trip.

Turn now to the page of Hotel and Travel advertisements in this issue and behold the wealth of travel information.

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A new Series (CCC) is now open for subscription. Shares $100 each. Despite the poor markets of the past twelve months our unit values are higher than on May 1, 1932. We believe this to be a good time to invest.

Apply for Booklet

LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass Tel. Scituate 917.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD BOUGHT such as broken jewelry, dental gold, spectacles, etc.; goods held pending approval of offer. GARFIELD SMELTING COMPANY, 712 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL SERVICE

PERSONAL SERVICE awaits your need in NEW YORK CITY. Sightseeing, general requests; rates reasonable; no charge for Schools, Camps, Shopping, Apartments, Tours, Hotels. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL 36 West 10th St., N. Y. C. Tel. St. 9-3787

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOMS, BOARD, in fine old home, Chicago suburb, for visitors wishing to see Fair leisurely; use of car, membership card I. W. A. C. arranged. Box X-7, 333 North Michigan Avenue, S. 2900, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FENMORE APARTMENTS, inviting those desiring a higher type apartment in the Fenway location, 1 to 4 rooms; rates from $30; switchboard service; office, 64 Charlesgate East at Boylston Street, Boston.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' HANDBAGS—Making, Repairing, Remodeling. MARIE POUDET, 202 W. 80th St., New York City. Trafalgar 7-5055.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

FOOD PRODUCTS

WILDERNESS HONEY, 2½ lbs., 50c; Maple Syrup, 2¼ lbs., 55c; both direct from farm and guaranteed pure. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y., 5 Beech St.—Rent or sale, modern 7-room house, large sleeping porch, fireplace, garage; near station; rent $55, sell $7500. Phone Laur. 8-7922.

FURNITURE

CHOICE furniture from homes, very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th, New York City.

FUR STORAGE

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE—Expert repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9533. We call and deliver.

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; free glazing. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY recommends thoroughly responsible colored woman for housework, cooking, laundry, by day or hour. Traf. 7-2474. N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—Beautiful house and grounds, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 3-car garage; exclusive section. F. DE BOISE, 61 Poplar St.

LYNN, MASS.—Summer rental, 9 large rooms, quiet, accessible, near ocean. MRS. R. H. WYER, 52 Baltimore St.

NEEDHAM, MASS. — $50 rents attractive 6-room house, gas, sun parlor, garage; central. 1046 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 0303.

INSURANCE

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE ANNUITIES
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.
167402—Lemons, two baskets of lemons.
156616—Bumper, one double bar auto-bumper.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

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BETTER HATS
Ready made or made to order
SARA HAT SHOP
Room 601, 26 West St., Boston Tel. Hub. 2067

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 47-16 44th St., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS — Unusual gifts, artists' supplies. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., Painting Contractor, 103 Charles St., Boston. Plenty of parking space. Tel. Laf. 4308.

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JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
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Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Small country place, old colonial home, 2 acres, beautiful shade and apple trees; brook, lake; Ulster County, New York. M. SHULTZ, 6 Van Nest Place, New York City. Watkins 9-5437.

MARSHFIELD HOME Old Cape Cod Colonial, four fireplaces, 12 rooms, all modern conveniences; unrestricted 3-mile view down North River to sea; 15 acres. FOR SALE OR RENT Address T-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful front room, with open fireplace; also two adjoining rooms, with private bath, large piazza; ideal for elderly people; references. Reg. 1332.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—Pleasant home in best residential section, for elderly people; terms $20 weekly. Write 191 High Street.

N. Y. C., 229 W. 97th—Attractive double, single rooms, private bath, home table; tourists accommodated; board optional; reasonable COUSINS.

SALESMEN WANTED

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY — Well-established jobber with best mill connections selling to every line of business wants a salesman for Long Island territory (N. Y.) to sell paper napkins, towels, toilet paper and kindred items; liberal commission arrangements; advance against commissions paid weekly; reply by letter giving full details of previous experience. PREMIER PAPER COMPANY, 417 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up. Apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Univ. 4-4717

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y., 24-37 24th St.—Sunny private room, homelike, all improvements; 20 minutes from Times Square. Ravenswood 8-7834.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Small, bright room, adjoining bath; private home. 4204 Wickford Rd. Phone Belmont 6497. For gentlemen.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Warm, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 8177.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Single and double rooms in business woman's apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator service. Com. 4178.

BOSTON—Comfortable, cool rooms near church; reasonable rates. 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6, MRS. PRENTICE. Com. 9151.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large double and single rooms, attractive apartment, near Harvard College and cars; prices reasonable. Tel. University 8034-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Private home has 1 double and 1 single room with balcony; meals if desired. Porter 2231-W.

GRANTWOOD, N. J.—One or two furnished rooms in a private house; no other roomers; restricted residential section; Christian Science church in next block overlooking Hudson River; garage optional. Tel. Cliffside 6-4266.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th)—Attractive rooms, running water, quiet, homelike surroundings; transient-permanent. University 4-5242 (Apt. 23).

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Comfortable room, pleasant environment, $6, kitchen privileges; convenient transportation. MITCHELL. Tel. RI. 9-4185.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; reasonable; use kitchen; close Drive; transportation. Cath. 8-808.

N. Y. C., 310 West 95th, Near Drive—Newly furnished, studio-divan, clean, quiet, conveniences, $5.50. Riverside 9-2632 (Apt. 64).

N. Y. C., 215 West 101st St. (7-C)—Broadway corner; private bath; smaller front, kitchen privileges; private home; very reasonable.

N. Y. C., 590 West 174th (65) (Subways, Bus)—Outside, medium size, adjoining bath, elevator, adult family, near church, $4.00.

N. Y. C., 1 W. 68th St. (1-D)—Attractive large room, connecting bath, opposite church; only roomer; $7. Endicott 2-2909.

SINGLE and double rooms in attractive home. MRS. SHIRLEY, 100 Hillside Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. Tel. Arlington 4506-W.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 47 Cedar St.—Warm, sunny, well-furnished room with kitchenette, private porch, gas, electricity, $7. Som. 3811-M.

WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Quiet adult home; good table; convenient to Ferry. Phone Pt. Richmond 7-8064-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN with some paper mill experience desires position. GEORGE S. HALEY, 14 Mechanic St., Portland, Me.

CHAUFFEUR-CARPENTER desires permanent position, married, references excellent. Write Box P-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 30 years old, excellent references, will go anywhere. WM. H. MOORE, 24 Armington St., Allston, Mass. Sta. 7652.

HOTEL—Young man, college education, trained in New York's finest hotel, desires assistant manager or front office position. Write Box A-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MAN, middle-aged, married, would appreciate work of any kind, anywhere; conscientious, honest, capable, and in need of immediate employment; drives small car; experienced machinist and brass finisher; also experienced as janitor, handyman, chauffeur; adaptable; no honorable work refused. ROBERT H. BOND, 147 North 11th St., Allentown, Pa.

MAN desires position for coming year, teacher grammar school, junior high, principalship. Write Box H-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

POSITION as chauffeur in Protestant family desired by married man, 33 years old, well educated; best references. Box M-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position with private family, chauffeur, gardener, can wait on table if desired; best of references from present employer. Write 68 Amory St., Brookline, or Asp. 0271.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE and kindergarten trained young lady with experience desires position as governess, tutor or companion; excellent references. Address P., 84 Walker St., Newtonville, Mass.

COMPETENT woman, many years' practical experience as silverware designer, wishes position in any other line where former experience would be useful. Write Box R-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED secretary, brokerage, editorial, educational; accustomed meeting public. Call Leonia 4-2967-M, 27 East Edsall Blvd., Palisades Park, N. J.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper, small family adults, good cook, moderate pay. N-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, accomplished pianist, desires country board in exchange teaching, playing; excellent references, concert experience. Write Box W-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY—Reliable, courteous, willing, thoroughly experienced secretary, stenographer, receptionist. D. FRANK, 371 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 2-2368.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, WEST YARMOUTH, MASS.—4-room bungalow; screened porch, garage, maid's room; bathing; by month or season. Porter 1360. Box N-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

FOR RENT—8-room house, 2 large fireplaces, modern improvements, artistically furnished; 2-car garage; 1½ miles outside Brewster, N. Y., in Berkshire foothills, overlooking 2 city lakes; 2 acres; secluded, quiet; easy commutation N. Y. C. MABEL SHAND, 19 East 47th St., N. Y. C. (Plaza 3-0488.)

FOR RENT—Seven large rooms, fireplace, living porch, furnished, modern; home atmosphere; garage; beautiful gardens; secluded; mile from beach. Owner, NORMAN J. SMITH, Wading River, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

WALTER M. ARNO
PIANIST and TEACHER VOCAL COACHING
78 Huntington Avenue, Boston Ken. 9497

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POINT ALLERTON—Summer residence; excellent view; 8 rooms, bath, electric range, 2-car garage; references required. MRS. F. L. EMERY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0420.

UPHOLSTERERS

DOES your furniture need upholstering or repairing? Our workmanship guaranteed—references furnished. Tel. Talbot 9871 (Boston).

UPHOLSTERING, REPAIRING, REFINISHING, REGLUEING—Will serve at home or office. AL WARNER, 229 W. 46th St., New York City. Chickering 4-7500.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll, Tontine shades, Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

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MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
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333 North Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
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1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
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405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
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625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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Visit Our Display
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ARLINGTON (Continued)

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At lowest summer prices.
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Every Friday, Saturday and Sunday
we sell our home-made Ice Cream 60c quart
Our ice cream is made on our own premises.
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Belmont 3896

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Commonwealth 4330, Advertising Records.

CUSTOM GOWNS
GEORGE L. CURTIS
REMODELLING—ALTERATIONS
843 Little Bldg. Hubbard 7526

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Spector's
PERMANENT WAVING for DIFFICULT HAIR is our specialty.
Hundreds of Satisfied Customers
SPECTOR'S BEAUTY SALON
120 Boylston Street, Boston Tel. HAN. 9358

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com 4500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.00
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

NELSON BROS.
Roofers and Metal Workers
Gutters, Cornice, Skylights, Ventilators, Conductors, Roofing Shields
Special Attention Will Be Given to All Repair Work.
26 SCOTIA STREET Tel. Kenmore 2507

After Easter Sale
Hats—Greatly Reduced
Remodeling a Specialty
Mme.
BUETTEL ARNOULD
37 TEMPLE PLACE
Over Whitney's

RICHARD B. SMITH
SELLS
NEW Ford USED
With T. C. BAKER CO.
2 Boylston Street, Beacon 5200, Brookline

Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

BOSTON—Dorchester

J. GROSS
The Personal Service Tailor
A selected group of fine suitings and top coatings is now awaiting your choice. Values begin at $17.50.
Your present garments may also be cleansed, pressed and repaired at a nominal charge.
374 WASHINGTON ST. Tel. Col. 7810

D. J. FERGUSON
COAL COMPANY
RANGE AND FUEL OILS
COAL, COKE AND WOOD
167 DEVON STREET EST. 1886
Tel. GENEVA 5630

BOSTON—Hyde Park

TOPHAM & BATES
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
REMODELING, REPAIRS, SHINGLING
CONCRETE AND MASON WORK.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
1209 HYDE PARK AVE. HYD. 1372

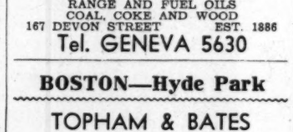
Edward H. Kearney
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware,
Vegetable and Flower Seeds
Fertilizers and Garden Tools
35 FAIRMOUNT AVE. HYDE PARK 2461

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Ferrone
QUALITY CLEANSING
Also expert service on minor Alterations, Repairs and Remodeling.
703 CENTRE STREET Jam. 3860
The Laundry Where Quality Counts
The BROWNING LAUNDRY
All kinds of Laundry Service.
Covering Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, Roxbury, West Roxbury and Back Bay
120 Brookside Avenue Tel. JAMaica 1057
VISITORS WELCOME

SARGENT'S GARAGE
281 HYDE PARK AVE., FOREST HILLS
Official Brake and Light Station
VEEDOL 100% PENN OIL
Is the choice of discriminating people.
FIRESTONE TIRES, BATTERIES, REPAIRS
Dana E. Sargent, *Prop.* Jam. 5280

BOSTON—Roslindale



STORAGE
Packing and Crating
Furniture, Pianos, China and Antiques
PADDED VANS for Home, Office and Long Distance Moving
Est. 1905 Tels. Parkway 0180, 0181
361 BELGRADE AVENUE
ROSLINDALE, MASS.
The Best Service Costs You No More
Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS — Federal National Linen Service Co. — APRONS TOWELS
1310 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. HIGhlands 7330

BRAINTREE

Rose Bushes, 3 for $1.00
Bird Baths, $2.98
Breck's Seeds in bulk or package. Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, etc., too numerous to mention.
GEO. E. WARREN
ELM STREET, BRAINTREE, MASS.

H. WALDECKER, *Florist*
Wholesale and Retail
SAMPSON AVE. Phone 63
BRAINTREE, MASS.

BROOKLINE

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S

Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

SAVE CASH
with CASHMAN
'31 ESSEX COACH, new tires, reconditioned, $140.00 down
'29 STUDEBAKER SEDAN, like new, $250.00
MANY OTHERS OPEN EVENINGS
LOW MONTHLY PAYMENTS
CASHMAN MOTOR CO.
Hudson-Essex Sales and Service
25 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLINE
Beacon 3145

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

CAMBRIDGE

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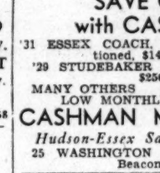
37 HURON AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

Look for Quality
For Week-End Specials
Also we carry
GRAPE-NUTS
LUX BON AMI
Advertised by their manufacturers in The Christian Science Monitor.

George H. Stockwell
36 BRATTLE STREET
Corner of Brattle and Mount Auburn Sts.
CALL UNIV. 7515 or 7516

BUY YOUR FLOWERS OF



Brattle Square Florists
Well Established in Business
Deliveries made Everywhere
Open Evenings till 12 P. M.
Brattle Sq. Florists
BRATTLE SQ.

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS, BANNISTER SHOES
1100 customers use our Laundry—have you tried it? Phone Un 6580
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQ.—Tech Branch, 76 Mass. Ave.

Ford
THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 9460—9461—9462

Univ 0735

WEEKLY TRIPS TO MAINE

DRESSMAKING
Your Spring Dresses, Made With Latest Intricate Lines
$3.50 and up
Remodelling carefully done.
Mrs. Florence Jackson
4 CARVER ST. Porter 2996-W

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Retirement Annuities
LIFE and ENDOWMENT INSURANCE
Whiting & Morris
1372 Massachusetts Avenue
Porter 1380

FITCHBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Penny Bryn Shoppe
558 MAIN STREET Tel. 1954
Have you tried our Sultana Cake, Swedish Fruit Bread, or Eclairs? Stop and have a hot drink with us.

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

Straw Roof Bird Houses
$1.00 up
Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company
310 MAIN STREET
Tel. 727

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel. 737

A COMPLETE SERVICE
General Tires
U. S. L. Batteries—Veedol Lubricating
TYDOL GAS
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Co.
PUTNAM AND BROAD STREETS

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

Fitchburg Hardware Co.
314 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
Lowe Bros. High Standard Paints and Varnishes
Tel. 1670

FRAMINGHAM

Framingham Trust Co.
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe and Deposit Vaults
BANK BY MAIL
Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

GREENFIELD

Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N
LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3864
Greenfield, Mass.

INSURANCE
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

—LOOK—
in Our Window at the
CHECKSHIRE and SEERSHIRE ROBES
With Monograms to Match at $1.95
NICHOLS & MORSE Co.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

—AWNINGS—
For Home, Store or Office. Canvas work of every description. Window Shades and Draperies. Upholstering and Mattress Work. Auto Tops for Closed and Open Cars, Cushions rebuilt, Celluloids inserted. Better Grade slip covers.
HARRY S. VAUGHN
25 FLEET STREET Tel. 2220

QUALITY HARDWARE CO.
103 MERRIMACK STREET
Where thrifty people do their shopping.
Breck's Garden and Lawn Seeds, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Garden Tools, Moore's Paints, Hardware, Asphalt Shingles, Roll Roofing.
Low Prices, Quick Delivery

"UNDER THE RED TILE ROOF"
CARR & DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVENUE Tel. 5310
NORWALK TIRES and TUBES
Have you tried Lightnin'? A Good Gas for the Money.

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROS. Phones 1420—1421—1422
New Low Prices for April 29th
FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS
Large (33 oz.) tins 33c each—3 for 95c
Medium (13 oz.) tins 15c each—3 for 40c
F. A.-GREEN TURTLE SOUPS (With Sherry)
FRANCO-AMERICAN BROTH
Large (33 oz.) tins $1.45 each—3 for $4.20
13 oz. Tins 18 cents each—3 for 50 cents

BENNER'S
Our spring drapery and dress materials are now on display. All are priced most moderately.
Also ready-to-hang
CHINTZ DRAPERIES at $1.95 A PAIR

HOLYOKE

Purchase Your
SPRING COAT
here for **$16.50**
and you will receive 6 GIFT TICKETS to help you WIN the Ford V-8, Frigidaire or one of the other prizes.
Fur Trimmed Dress Coats
Tweed Sport Coats
Sizes for Women and Misses
STEIGER'S
259 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

Bail's Shoes
for children are smart, sturdy and reasonably priced, $1.35 to $2.95
According to size and makes.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

LAWRENCE

Basement Days
Friday and Saturday
Coats, $4.85 to $14.85
Dresses, $2.85 to $5.95
CHERRY & WEBB'S

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service

Official Brake and Light Station
No. 1118
Telephone Lexington 1438
Night Phone Lexington 1090

DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

High Grade Range Oil and Furnace Oil
Prompt and Careful Service
Day or Night Delivery
PHILIP A. NELLES & SON
Formerly with the Standard Oil Co.
Tel. Lex. 1767 15 MAPLE STREET

SELTZER
The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

LOWELL

Don't take chances on heat and moths destroying your furs.
STORE THEM WITH US
PHONE 7200
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

ELLA M. BURKE
Milliner, Designer, Importer
128 Merrimack Street
Hosford Bldg., up one flight Phone 1703

Elmore J. Chamberlain
BROKER
ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE
21 FLORENCE AVE. Phone 4896

LYNN

Helpful Suggestions
for making your home more attractive may be had by watching our windows. They reveal to you worth-while savings in the latest furniture creations.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET ST., LYNN
Breakers 0781

OUR 34TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
is NOW in progress
It ends Saturday at 9 P. M.
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

ODORA CEDARIZED CLOSETS
$1.29
Complete protection against moths, holds 8 garments comfortably.
PHONE ORDERS FILLED
T. W. ROGERS CO
274-282 UNION STREET LYNN

JACKSON & PHILLIPS
Incorporated
PRINTERS
FIVE FIFTEEN WASHINGTON ST.
LYNN Breakers 4956

M. DORIS SWEETLAND
OPTICIAN
Eye Glasses—Spectacles
168 Union Street, Lynn, Mass.
Br. 2862 Opp. Paramount Theatre

LAMPER'S
RANGE AND FUEL OIL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE, LYNN

Gibbs Bros. FLORISTS
31-33 Buffum Street, Lynn, Mass.

COAL—COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

MALDEN

MILLINERY
Distinctive Styles for My Lady
DOROTHY BENHAM
147 Pleasant St., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

Special Sale
on SUITS and TOPCOATS
$18.50
Stetson Hats Cape Cod Shirts
BAKER CLOTHING CO.
432 MAIN ST., MALDEN SQ.

A Trial Will Convince You That
B. M. SMITH, Florist
Should Do Your Floral Work
Flowers Telegraphed—Phone Everett 3957
61 WINTHROP ST. EVERETT, MASS.

A New Line
of Slips and House Dresses
Regular and Out-Sizes
The JONES STORES
MALDEN—MELROSE—EVERETT

If you prefer a quiet, restful place to have your beauty needs attended to, try
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOP
82 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN Tel. 0465
Frederics and Eugene Permanent Waves

MARBLEHEAD

G. R. HATHAWAY
REAL ESTATE
Established 1886
Best Properties Overlooking
"The Yachting Center of the World"
Tel. 238-R

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
Fuel Oil and New England Coke
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

JOHN J. FAY
"THE PARTICULAR PLUMBER"
DELCO OIL BURNERS, AMERICAN RADIATOR, HEATING PRODUCTS
REFRIGERATION
Gas Ranges and Appliances
Stove and Furnace Repairing
157A MAIN STREET
Store TELEPHONES *Residence*
MYSTIC 1037-W MYSTIC 1037-R
MYSTIC 1784-W MYSTIC 1784-R

WARREN H. KEAY
Painter and Decorator
WALL PAPERS
Interior—PAINTING—Exterior
50 HANCOCK AVENUE
Telephone Mystic 0671

Established 1892
J. C. MILLER, JR.
Job Printing
7 Lauriat Place, Medford, Mass.
Telephone Mystic 0780

Telephone MYStic 0727
CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned.
Body and Fender Straightening
DUCO SPRAYING
4 Ship Avenue—off Riverside Avenue

LEPORE'S
Modern Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning Shop
AT MODERATE PRICES
All Work Guaranteed
Called For and Delivered
14 FOREST STREET
Mercury Bldg. Tel. Mystic 0498

MELROSE

Best Grade Dairy Products
Pasteurized Grade A. Special baby milk. Cultured buttermilk. Chocolate milk. Finest Vermont creamery butter. Best quality fresh eggs. Whitman's and Bischoff's chocolate syrup. Deliveries in Melrose, Wakefield, Stoneham, Reading, Saugus and Lynnfield
C. W. SPEAR
Tel. CRYstal 0610

ONE DOLLAR
Per Ton Discount for CASH
Clearcoal, Anthracite and Ovoids
Highest Quality—Fuel Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

W. E. Coffin, Inc.
Everything that the Home Gardener Needs for the Lawn and Garden
All supplies for Spring Cleaning and Painting.
We deliver free. Tel. 0900
531 MAIN STREET

MILTON

Coal,
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street, Milton
Tel. BLUehills 0502

MILTON SAVINGS BANK
62 ADAMS STREET
BRANCH—376 GRANITE AVENUE
EAST MILTON
Interest Begins the 5th of Each Month

NEEDHAM

The Famous Package of
PERSONAL PRINTED STATIONERY
200 sheets of high-grade note paper and 100 envelopes to match. Both paper and envelopes beautifully printed with your name and address, all for $1.00.
Order a package today—your money back if not satisfied.
Sample and descriptive price list on request.
J. R. RUITER & CO.
CURVE ST. NEEDHAM, MASS.
Makers of high-grade stationery for nearly half a century.

Needham National Bank
Resources over a million dollars. Checking, Savings, Christmas and Tax Club Accounts.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Member Federal Reserve Bank

HODGMAN & BROWN, Inc.
Tel. 1278 FREE DELIVERY
For Your Week-End Dinner
A fancy Sirloin Roast ..... 39c lb.
Fresh Eastern Pork Roast ..... 13c lb.
Genuine Spring Lamb Legs ..... 22c lb.
Guaranteed Quality at Low Prices

NEW BEDFORD

FRIGIDAIRE
A General Motors Value
"Be sure it is a GENUINE FRIGIDAIRE"
Old Colony Sales
Cliff. 35 276 Union St., NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth Mass. *Luncheon Dinner*
Grade A Milk Afternoon Tea
Buttermilk Fancy Pastries
Heavy Cream Schrafft's Candies
Ice Cream

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

Oregon Dye House
1852 Purchase Street
Tel. Clifford 8671

NEWTON

Mrs. Turner's Delicious
POTATO CHIPS
John Fox Priest Mayonnaise
DEWEY'S MARKET
287 WASHINGTON ST. Newton No. 7062
Groceries—Vegetables—Meats

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON (Continued)

Florence & Rand Hat Shops
433 Centre St

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Up-to-the-Minute SHEET MUSIC
including all the popular numbers
PRICES
25c—29c—39c
Stationery Dept.—Street Floor
The WALLACE CO.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing Tuxedos for Rent.
ALFRED H. COHN
40 COLUMBUS AVENUE Tel. 4110

For Service and Satisfaction
DIAL 2-1919
JOSEPH FERRIS
220 WEST HOUSATONIC ST. Free Delivery
Quality Meats and Groceries

Sun Printing Corporation
Commercial Printing
28 RENNE AVENUE Dial 7381

QUINCY

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BLUE HILLS 8010 9-2 daily

11 Departments:
3 Friendly Banks
Savings—Checking
Women's—Clubs
Safe Deposits, etc.
Complete Trust Services
Granite Trust Building
Granite Trust Co.
Founded 1836

Special Coat Sale
1425 HANCOCK STREET
Wadsworth's QUINCY

Edmonston's
CHESTNUT & MAPLE QUINCY, MASS.
SHOE REPAIRING

GEORGE C. STENZEL
Groceries and Provisions
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
92 SAGAMORE STREET ATLANTIC
Tel. President 1310, 2164
Orders taken and delivered.

M. R. LYONS
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance of Every Description
Telephone President 0788
ROOM 2, 1359 HANCOCK STREET

Substantial savings on New England Coke contracts are now available. We respectfully solicit your business.
QUINCY COAL CO.
1520 HANCOCK STREET PRES. 0047

"Proof Paint Products"
Authorized Pittsburgh Paint Products Agency
WESTLAND'S
PAINT HARDWARE
1555 HANCOCK STREET
Pre. 0264

W. L. WIGMORE
Watchmaker and Jeweler
57 Billings Rd., Norfolk Downs, Mass.

HOWARD L. HILTZ
(Successor to John T. Trefry & Co.)
INSURANCE
STUART BLDG. Room 9 — 37 WASHINGTON ST. Granite 8506

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver, Glass
Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2724-W

Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

Correct Rug Cleansing
Saves Money—Increases Beauty
Lengthens Wear
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE. President 5000

SALEM

Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

SOMERVILLE

Full Line of Garden Supplies, Grass Seed, Fertilizers, Bone Meal, Lime, Vigoro, Loma, Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Free Delivery. Open Evenings.
ROSE HARDWARE CO.
MAGOUN SQUARE Pros. 1096-7

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
DAVIS SQUARE UNION SQUARE
WEST SOMERVILLE SOMERVILLE
639 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.

KARL T. SMALL
APOTHECARY
Agency for all In-Town Theatre Tickets
TELLE SQUARE SOM. 3179

Glines Express Co.
Furniture and Piano Moving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
Baggage Transfer to All Points
158 PEARL STREET Som. 8190-8191

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

Cecil L. Wilcox
FINE MOTOR CAR REPAIRING
Official Brake and Light Station
45 DAY STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
PROS. 1129-W

J. A. Marsh Coal Co
COAL FUEL OIL N E COKE
Call SOM. 0319
48-40 Park Street

SPRINGFIELD

COLONIAL TEA ROOM
Delicious food . . . daintily served . . . moderately priced . . . and No Tipping, Please.
THE HALL GALLERIES
ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Bible-Plimpton Co.
PRINTERS
Catalogs, Price Lists, Office Supplies, Church and Society Printing.
Tel. 3-3712 34 HAMPDEN ST.

A. SCHONBECK
Hemstitching and Tailoring
Furs Repaired and Remodeled
Cold Storage for Furs
4 SANFORD ST., NEAR MAIN

BONNIE WEE SHOP
Come to us with your Millinery needs, and to our Beauty Shop for conscientious beauty work.
42 VERNON STREET TEL. 6-9525

TAUNTON

N. H. SKINNER CO.
Store-Wide Stock Reduction Sale
TAUNTON, MASS.

A. C. LEWIS COMPANY, Inc.
4 and 6 TRESCOTT STREET
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR DECORATORS
Wall Paper, Paints, Window Shades, Glass
TELEPHONE 3007

GRAPE-NUTS
A wonderful cereal product that we carry regularly in stock and recommend. 17c pkg.
COBB, BATES & YERXA CO.
The complete food store.
TAUNTON, MASS.

WALTHAM

"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes"
429 MOODY STREET
Geo. I. Kelly, Inc.
Henly Suits, $15 to $30
Henly Topcoats, $15 to $25
Stetson Hats, $5

Waltham Coal Co.
Established 1872
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Automobile Tops—Upholstery
Glass—Paint—Metal Work
FLOOR MATS—SLIP COVERS
DOOR HANDLES
Small monthly payments if desired.
W. J. MADDEN
11 MYRTLE STREET Wol. 2456

FRANK W. RICHARDSON
698 MAIN STREET Wal. 0421
HARDWARE—PAINTS
Vigoro—Loma
Agents for Driconure—Seeds—Insecticides

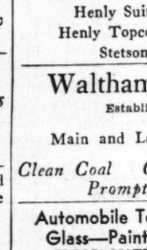
WELLESLEY

Mrs. CLARENCE N. COOK
Contract Bridge Teacher
at The House-on-the-Hill
24 EATON COURT, WELLESLEY HILLS
Monday Afternoons from 2 to 3
Monday Evenings from 8 to 9
PHONE WELLESLEY 2306
For private lessons
Phone West Newton 3310

WELLESLEY HILLS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Riverdale Market
Highest Quality Meats
Fruit and Vegetables
1 FOREST ST.—392 WASHINGTON ST.
Tel. Wel. 1660

WINTHROP


SHIRLEY HARDWARE
Agents for NORGE REFRIGERATOR
Boston Prices
Paints, Wall Paper, Garden Supplies, Fertilizer, Peat Moss.
Fertil-Potted Rose Bushes
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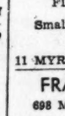
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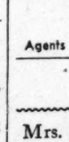
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Daily Features

The Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Ride Far

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT HAD required much persuasion on the part of Percy and Edward," said Uncle Peter, "to induce Mr. and Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant to allow them to undertake such a long ride on their bicycles. It was only when Percy and Edward promised that if they were tired they would sit down by the roadside and wait, that their parents had consented. So Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant had got them an early breakfast, and put up two nice lunches for them to carry on their bicycles. And now they were off."

"Didn't they have to go to school?" asked Jimmie.

"As Percy remarked to Edward," said Uncle Peter, "and Edward agreed with him, it was fortunate there was no school that day." 'And how fortunate too, Percy,' said Edward, 'that it is a fair day! We should be grateful for that, Percy.'

They Hopped on Their Bicycles and Coasted Down the Other Side.

'We should indeed, Edward,' said Percy. 'Had there been the slightest suspicion of rain our mothers would not have let us come."

"But where were they going, Uncle Peter?" asked Jennie.

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Uncle Peter, "didn't know where they were going because they didn't know where they would stop. But they were on their way. The sun was just up. Summer was on its way, too, for spring had come and the birds were piping in the trees. 'When we get to the main road, Edward,' said Percy, 'we will just keep going on that road.' 'We will indeed, Percy,' said Edward. 'I am all impatience, Percy.' 'So am I, Edward,' said Percy. 'But we must not forget that we promised our mothers not to exhaust ourselves.' 'So we did, Edward,' said Percy. 'But we can ride pretty fast without exhausting ourselves.'"

"I don't believe Uncle Peter knows where they are going," said Jimmie to Jennie. "He's making up as he goes along."

"It was a wide road," said Uncle Peter, "and it went right across the state where Percy Pig and Edward Elephant lived to the next state, where Percy had once been with his parents to visit his Uncle Arthur Pig. Sometimes it went through woods and over hills and past lakes and through towns and cities, miles and miles and miles and miles till you came to the next state. When they came to a very high hill they hopped off their bicycles, and Percy pushed Edward's bicycle, and Edward pushed Percy's bicycle up the hill, and then they hopped on their bicycles and coasted down the other side.

"The sun climbed higher and higher, and the day got warmer, and there were more and more motor cars on the road, and Percy and Edward were so far from home it almost seemed as if they had never been there. As it got on toward noon Percy Pig's hind legs began to get pretty tired, and so did Edward Elephant's."

"I wish you'd tell us where they are going," said Jennie.

"They are almost there," said Uncle Peter. "They had got to the foot of a long, high hill, and hopped off their bicycles, and sat down on a rock to rest before starting up the hill. And as they sat there, eating some of their lunch and looking up the hill, somebody came right over the top on a bicycle. It was a lady bicyclist, and when she came over the top, she began to coast.

"There she is, Edward!' cried Percy. 'I believe you are right, Percy!' cried Edward. 'I felt sure, Edward!' cried Percy, 'that if she started from Uncle Arthur's right after breakfast, as she wrote she would, that we would meet her before long.' 'She will be surprised to see us, Percy, said Edward.'"

"I know where they were going," said Jimmie. "They were going to meet Aunt Polly Pig coming home from her visit."

"They were," said Uncle Peter. "And when Aunt Polly Pig reached the bottom of the hill, she uttered glad cries of astonishment, and hopped off her bicycle, and embraced Percy Pig and Edward Elephant both at once.

Ad-O-Grams No. 9

Published March 31

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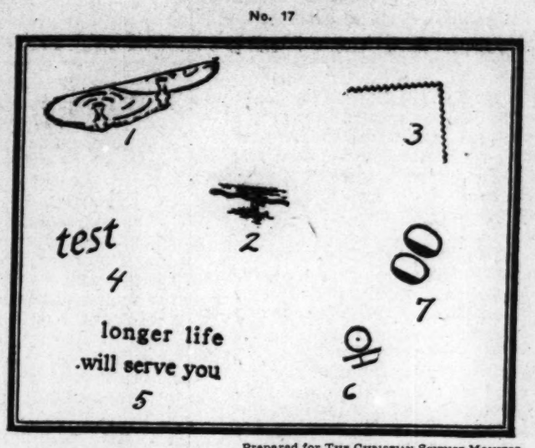
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

AND in the sweetness of friendship let there be laughter, and sharing of pleasures. For in the dew of little things the heart finds its morning and is refreshed.—KAHLIL GIBRAN.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 17



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 17." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Shavian (Miss M. L. C.)—This modern adjective is applied to a literary style similar to that of George Bernard Shaw; it is pronounced *Shay'-vih-an* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* as in *account*).

"Their's" in Matt. 5: 3, 10 (Miss A. F. W.)—It is difficult to determine when the apostrophe was inserted, but this is certain: it was added after the first edition of the Authorized Version (1611), and it was not used in the earlier Bibles,—Rheims (1582), Geneva (1557), Cranmer (1539), Tyndale (1534), Wiclif (1380). This, too, is certain: grammarians are now generally agreed that the apostrophe should be omitted from "theirs"; in fact this is a rule in the Oxford University Press which, interestingly enough, prints Bibles incorporating the word with the apostrophe.

A brief history of the apostrophe may not be out of place. In old English the possessive was indicated by *—es* (no apostrophe). About 1380, the *—es* gave way to *—s* (no apostrophe), as, "the Emperors counsail" (T. Cromwell's "Letter to Pate," 1540). This old possessive in *—s* without apostrophe is preserved in *its, hers, ours, yours, theirs.*

The singular *—'s* began to appear about 1680. About a century later, *—s'* was used. Inasmuch as the apostrophe was not associated with the possessive (or genitive) case in early English, the use of the apostrophe is presumably traceable to the old "his" genitive, as, "Alfred his book"—competing with "Alfreds book." As time wore on, the *—s* possessive perhaps came to be regarded as a contraction of the "his" possessive, which strengthened the tendency to place an apostrophe before the *s* "Alfred's book" (denoting an assumed omission of *hi*). The idea is then supposed to have spread by analogy to feminine and plural nouns.

"Theirs," incidentally, is the rendering in the Revised Version, and in certain editions of the Authorized Version (Cf. Winston's).

In Lighter Vein

One to Remember

Wife: "Hubby, darling, could you let me have a little money for shopping? Things are so cheap now, you know."

Hubby: "Why, yes, of course. Would you rather have an old five or a new one?"

Wife: "A new one, of course."

Hubby: "That's good. Here's the new 'one.' I'm four dollars to the good."—*Grit.*

Humorist

"What's that, Mummie?"
"A mouse-trap, dear."
"Oh, don't let Fluffies see it. He'd be SO offended."

Just a Few

"Please can I have a nickel's worth of nuts?"

"Certainly, sonnie. Would you like them mixed, or is there some particular kind you prefer?"

"I'll have them mixed please, and not too many coconuts."

What Methuselah Ate

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate,
And never, as people do now,
Did he note the amount of the caloric count;
He ate because it was chow.

He wasn't disturbed as at dinner he sat,
Destroying a roast or a pie,
To think it was lacking in lime or in fat,
Or a couple of vitamins shy.

He cheerfully chewed every species of food,
Untroubled by worries or fears,
Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy dessert,
And he lived over nine hundred years.

—*Anonymous, republished by request.*

Another Angle

A father was pointing out to his son the factors that go toward making a success in life.

"The main thing is force of character," he said. "Take that man, Grimson, for instance. He's sure to make his way in the world. He's got a big asset—a will of his own."

His son shrugged his shoulders and then said: "Young Jones has something better than that, though, a will of his uncle's."—*Pearson's.*

Indignant Reader

"If you print any more jokes about Scotsmen I shall cease borrowing your paper," writes a man from Aberdeen.—*Labor.*

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 48 and 337

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE name of Hymn No. 48, Saffron Walden, is one that opens vistas of English history, both back and forward, because it reminds us also of the thousands of names in the United States, from Plymouth and Boston to Walden Pond, that reecho those of the mother country.

We are especially happy that such echoes are found in the world of hymnody. This one connects the music of Christian Science with the historic church in the famous old town of Saffron Walden, Essex, where the composer of the music had no doubt occasionally acted as organist. For Arthur H. Brown (1830-1926), composer of Nos. 48 and 337, spent most of his life at Brentwood, Essex, where for 40 years he acted as organist of the parish church. He gave five years to the organ at Romford, and both these towns are hardly more than 25 miles from Saffron Walden.

The Walden church dates from the reign of Henry VII and is an excellent example of the "perpendicular" style of architecture. It has been well restored, for the rebuilders hoped that it might be chosen as the cathedral. The town existed before the Norman conquest and was early named Waledana and then Walden. This was changed to Saffron Walden, because in the fifteenth century the saffron culture had become important here. We can imagine the ancient town, dominated by its stately church and surrounded by the bright blooms of the purple *crocus sativus*, whose stigmas, orange colored, produce the saffron that was so variously used. Shakespeare has, of course, a reminder of this, as he has of so many oddities of his time, where in Winter's Tale his servant-clown counts "saffron for the warden pies" as an item he must buy.

The poem used with this tune is by an English poet, a Christian Scientist, whose volume of verse is published in London.

The words used with St. Mabyn, No. 337, are by a Unitarian minister of Boston, Robert C. Waterston (1812-1893), whose work as preacher, writer, and educator, is described in Putnam's "Singers and Songs of the Liberal Faith" (1874).

This hymn, "Theories which thousands cherish," is notable for its use of feminine pronouns in referring to divine Truth. Another stanza from the original hymn reads:

From the glorious heavens above Her
She has shed Her light abroad,
That the souls who trust and love Her
May become the sons of God.

Because of the work of the Pilgrims, as founders of the Congregational church, in which Mary Baker Eddy so long held her membership—the church for which their English pastor, Robinson, foretold new light coming forth from the Bible—it is interesting also to recall the American Unitarian church in its relation to the Plymouth foundation. This is recorded on a tablet on the wall of the Unitarian Church which stands on the slope of that storied hill beyond Plymouth Rock. Like the Congregational church, it claims to be "the church of Scrooby, Leyden and Plymouth," Scrooby having been the meeting place of the Separatists in England, before they found protection in liberal Holland and closer association with the French idea of Congregationalism, which, by way of Plymouth, finally went into England as "the New England way."

So the steady advance of spiritual enlightenment is traced in history, perhaps to be the single shining thread of such records that shall remain, as captains and kings depart, tumults and shoutings, creed and ritual, cease; and humanity is united in one worship of one God.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rent Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jackson, Miss.

MR. W—— and Mrs. S—— were at the mental crossroads last spring. The rental property which they owned in the colored district was netting no profit, and even developing into a great liability. The houses were occupied, but the tenants had to spend all the money they earned for food. Even the little store which was part of their holdings couldn't pay rent. Something had to be done or the owners would lose their property.

Mr. W—— decided that he would utilize Ben and Ed, the unemployed occupants of these structures, to plant a garden. He used the spare plots of ground in both front and back yards. The owners furnished the seeds.

The garden flourished! Ben and Ed had employment. Food was given the tenants free—that the cash might be saved for rent. Even the store was given fresh vegetables daily—these could be sold for cash.

Thus they all had rent money.

It was an admitted benefit to all, and the plan is being put into operation again this spring.

Winnie's Whimsies

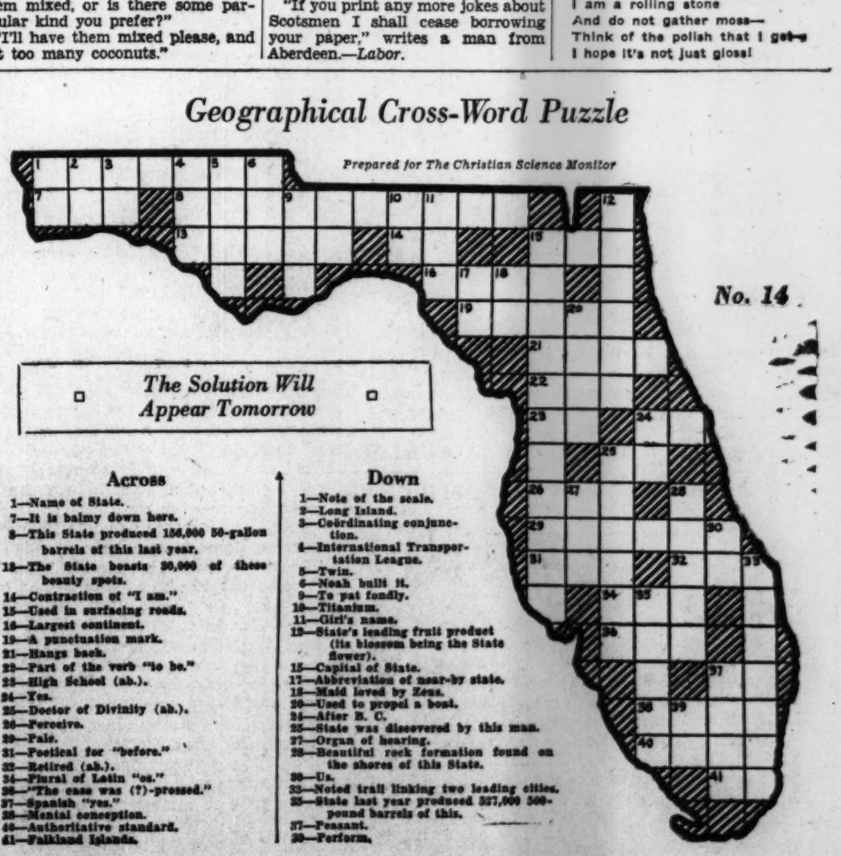
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I am a rolling stone
And do not gather moss—
Think of the polish that I get
I hope it's not just gloss!

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 14



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Across

1—Name of State.
7—It is balmy down here.
8—This State produced 156,000 50-gallon barrels of this last year.
12—The State boasts 30,000 of these beauty spots.
14—Contraction of "I am."
15—Used in surfacing roads.
16—Largest continent.
19—A punctuation mark.
21—Hangs back.
22—Part of the verb "to be."
23—High School (ab.).
24—Yes.
25—Doctor of Divinity (ab.).
26—Perceive.
29—Pale.
31—Poetical for "before."
32—Retired (ab.).
34—Plural of Latin "os."
36—"The case was (?)-pressed."
37—Spanish "yes."
38—Mental conception.
40—Authoritative standard.
41—Falkland Islands.

Down

1—Note of the scale.
2—Long Island.
3—Coordinating conjunction.
4—International Transportation League.
5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Politics and Economics

AT FIRST sight the results of the Roosevelt-MacDonald conversations are disappointing. Setting sail for home, the British Prime Minister apparently leaves behind nothing more tangible than an atmosphere of good will. Yet that intangible is an indispensable prerequisite of success in the coming conference. And it is quite likely that the experts Mr. MacDonald has left in Washington will—working in conjunction with American experts—develop definite plans upon broad bases of agreement which the President and Premier are believed to have discovered.

There are at least two good reasons why general accords have not been announced. One is that they are somewhat contingent on Mr. Roosevelt's continuing conversations with other nations. The other is that political conditions are in a state of flux. For example, either a new move for forcible revision of the peace treaties or the loss of congressional control by the President, would upset all calculations. It may be well to understand how vitally political factors enter into this economic equation.

In the best sense of the word, there must be a certain opportunism shown in the realm of economics, as in the realm of politics. Discussions of doctrines are unquestionably useful, but the theoretical aspect of the subject must not be emphasized. There is at present an instability of fact, and a complication of changing experience, which must be taken into reckoning. Time after time there has been a sound ideological exposition of the causes, the consequences, and the cure of economic disorganization; but when it was a question of applying the remedies, political considerations intervened and the results were negligible.

We must not forget those political considerations which today affect the economic problem. We are not working in a vacuum, but in a world of nations which believe themselves to have divergent interests. The temptation is always to generalize; but in this matter there would appear to be an inextricable criss-cross of contrary purposes, and any tendency to adopt preconceived interpretations should be checked. The origins of the crisis are not single, but multiple. There are local as well as world-wide difficulties. There are particular and contradictory phenomena. The doctrinal approach to the problem—or rather problems—should therefore be avoided.

Above all, it should be remembered that economic stability demands political stability. Certainly it is equally useful to reverse the order of words as M. Herriot did so succinctly the other day and say that political stability demands economic stability. Yet the basis of reconstruction must be a feeling of political security. It will be wasteful and perverse to try to build the economic fabric on foundations of mutual suspicion and a sense of insecurity.

If the nations do not go into the conference with good faith and good will—if they are chiefly preoccupied with their special individual interests—the outcome will not be satisfactory. Conditions, it should be remembered, are not uniform. It is probable that, for example, a lowering of tariff walls, while beneficial to world commerce, will perhaps be immediately prejudicial to a particular industry in a particular nation. If, then, a clash of interests is to be avoided, there should be, from the start, a desire and a resolve to effect compromises and to offer compensations wherever necessary.

National egotism must be set aside; there must be a sincere international sentiment; or the decisions—if they are reached—will be regarded as dividing the world into beneficiaries and dupes.

The difficulty is increased by the political persuasion that the very configuration of states is uncertain. It would be well if the talk of revision of treaties and—for it is useless to disguise their existence—the rumors of possible war, could be disposed of before the conference ends or, better still, before it begins. Doubtless this is a counsel of perfection; but it should surely not be impossible to agree that, whatever revision is hereafter to be undertaken, all threat of violence be now eliminated.

A clear notion of the interactions of politics and economics is necessary to save the conference from failure or futile recommendations. The conditions of the whole world interlock, and economics cannot be treated in isolation. Even general accords rest upon the shifting sands of opinion. And in one sense sure foundations for the London conference can be found only in the bedrock of Anglo-American understanding.

Mr. Welles Goes to Cuba

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has indicated his full awareness of the seriousness of the situation in Cuba by sending to Havana a man whom he had chosen to serve in the Department of State and whose knowledge of Latin-American affairs he has long respected. Mr. Sumner Welles is not only learned in Latin-American problems. He has served his country well in the past, especially in the Caribbean republics, and has won the respect of the Latin Americans themselves. His appointment to Cuba has pleased Americans who know the Cuban situation, the Government of Cuba and the opposition itself.

As American Ambassador, Mr. Welles has a most difficult task. He must deal with an internal political situation that for many months has baffled the American State Department. He must recognize an economic situation with tangled threads which lead from American-owned sugar plantations and power plants in Cuba to New York City banks and back. He must keep in mind a peculiar relationship of the Cuban Republic to the nation which he represents—a tie created and maintained by the Platt Amendment. He must recall that every step he takes in Cuba affects the relations of the United States with all the other Latin-American republics. And not least, he must resist a host of well-intentioned but inexpert and self-appointed advisers who will tell him how to solve the Cuban problem overnight.

The welcome extended to Mr. Welles bespeaks a confidence which is gratifying but which may lead to demands far beyond the capacity of any man or diplomat. To the extent that the present ills of Cuba are caused by internal social and political conditions, there is nothing an outsider can do but stave off or hasten the *time* of their solution. Cubans alone can solve such problems. If economic considerations are primarily to blame, Cuba must wait for or coöperate in a world revival.

If all who look at the Cuban situation today could reverse their telescopes, their view of the situation would be improved. A better perspective would be obtained. Matters which appear so important now would seem less significant. If this were done, the Cubans would not expect miracles from Mr. Welles and he would not feel called upon to transform himself into a diplomatic magician.

Why Prices Rise

AMERICANS have come to accept it as a fact that going off the gold standard causes prices to rise. Part of this acceptance comes, no doubt, from the fact that they have just seen the two things happen one after the other. But it still may be interesting to inquire just how and why it comes about.

For the best illustrations one must go to some field of international commerce, since the gold standard is primarily an arrangement between trading nations One case would run something like this:

John Planter, with a shipment of cotton in storage at Galveston, has been awaiting a price at which he felt he could afford to sell. Normally, Henry Broker has brought him about four chances to sell for export—say, to England, Germany or Japan—to every three chances to sell at home. When Great Britain left the gold standard and the United States kept it, if Spinner, Weaver & Co. in Lancashire wished to buy Mr. Planter's cotton they had to pay a larger number of pounds and shillings to translate into the same price as formerly at Galveston—if the price were $31 a bale, that meant an ounce and a half of gold, and the pounds and shillings paid must be enough to buy that much gold.

Now when the United States quits the gold standard it ceases to maintain that the dollar is always and irrevocably worth 23.22 grains of fine gold. It then takes a little less gold to buy a given number of American dollars at the foreign exchange window of a European bank. Consequently, it takes a few less shillings for Spinner, Weaver & Co. to buy enough gold to buy enough dollars to pay Henry Broker the price John Planter asks for his cotton.

In other words, the price has come down a little in terms of pounds sterling—or marks, or yen, or lira—though it may remain the same when stated in number of dollars. Presumably this cut in price will arouse a foreign demand which will bring Mr. Planter more dollars for his lint. In any event, the dollars which have now become easier for him to get will go just as far in paying interest on his mortgage as they would when they were harder to get. Or if he is not too pressed by debt he will spend them for labor for his next planting or for farm machinery. Thus will buying power be put into circulation that will make markets and eventually better prices for domestic industries.

So much for the theory; let us look in on a cotton exchange and see how it actually worked out, for all such mathematics is subject to the human equation.

On April 12, one week before America's departure from gold, cotton for delivery in May was priced in New York at 6.64 cents a pound, or $33.20 per standard 500-pound bale. Sterling exchange that day was $3.43 for an English pound, which meant that a British buyer would have to pay £9 14s. 8d. for the bale. Six days later the New York price (the opening quotations are used) happened to be exactly the same, but sterling exchange had improved to where a British firm could pay this price in dollars with five fewer shillings.

The next day the embargo on gold was announced, and cotton opened at $34.25 in New York and was bid up until the following morning's quotation was $37.50 a bale. But was this demand coming from abroad? On the contrary, the bids in the Liverpool market were only about the same number of shillings as a week before. The immediate rise evidently was caused not by foreign buying but by the haste of American purchasers in anticipation of demand from abroad.

Within a week some of the expected foreign demand did develop, and buyers in Liverpool were offering 2s. 6d. more per bale, even with their new advantage in exchange rates, than they had offered a week before the shift. But the American producer by this time was getting about $3.50 more per bale in the New York and other domestic markets.

This deals thus far with what has happened. But probably the most significant point in it deals with the future. This point is that the major hope of lasting price improvement in cotton and some other products lies in arousing an increased demand abroad. But if those nations are to reply by running up their trade barriers still higher and the United States is to persist in a nationalistic effort to sell but not buy, the effects of monetary adjustments will be largely checkmated.

Revaluing the dollar—if that be necessary—is only part of the story. To that, in the program for world recovery, must be added reciprocal trade agreements or mutual scaling down of tariffs and other trade barriers, such as have been discussed no doubt in the last few days by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister MacDonald and Premier Herriot in Washington, and will be discussed in the World Economic Conference.

Herriot—Practical Idealist

IT IS rather interesting that France should have picked a self-made man to discuss world conditions with an American President who happens to have been born with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth. Somehow it seems natural to associate presidents of the United States with humble beginnings in log cabins, and diplomats on the Quai d'Orsay as breathing the aristocratic atmosphere of the Faubourg St. Germain.

Hardly could France have made a happier choice when she selected Edouard Herriot as her envoy. The stocky, bristly haired, restless, genial Frenchman has captured the front page of the newspapers. Careless of dress, picturesque of phrase, enthusiastic and friendly, his directness and sincerity have already made themselves felt in increased regard for the country he serves so well.

Ability and hard work won for him scholarships which opened the doors to the highest education offered in France. His vacations were spent working on the humble farm from which his mother wrested a meager living. From a professor's chair in Lyons his economic and political theories so impressed the citizens that they made him Mayor. He has been Mayor ever since. Even when he became Premier the Lyonnais refused to let him relinquish the mayoralty of their city.

Patriot and pacifist, he combines in rare degree an international mindedness with an intense love for France. But that affection has never blinded him to the sanctity of contracts. He stood firmly for the payment by France of the installment due on the war debt last December, preferring to sacrifice the Premiership rather than sacrifice his convictions. By training and disposition both the ex-Premier of France and the President of the United States meet as practical statesmen.

A Headlight for the Scot

EVEN Scottish royalty, it appears, is now denied the legendary right of traveling "scot free" on this side of the Atlantic. For the Royal Scot—crack flier of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railroad now on its way to be exhibited at the Chicago's world's fair—has been asked to masquerade in a guise more familiar to the Canadian and American safety regulations by donning a shiny headlight and a clanging bell.

It isn't that the visitor's silent and unobtrusive habits are unwelcome, but simply that there has been a tradition about headlights over here since the days when railroads were more capricious. There was a regulation in one early American locality, for example, that every train had to be preceded at night by a man who stalked ahead for all the world like a drum major, swinging a lantern.

And not long after that, some happily inspired engineer started the more economical custom of having the engine push a little flat car out front, on which he built a roaring bonfire. This was in addition to the fact that enough flames usually snorted out of the absurdly large, funnel-shaped stack to frighten off the dragon Grendel himself.

Moreover, the history books would warn the royal visitor not to forget a cowcatcher. For it is a wild country he is coming into—or was. Back in the 1830's a cow on the Erie tracks engaged in a duel with an iron monster, resisted several determined charges, and gave in only when the adversary stooped to the ignominious tactics of tempting her with food!

Perhaps after all, Mr. Royal Scot will find that the headlight has its advantages. For he will very likely travel over the Canadian Pacific lines out of Montreal at a nice leisurely pace, as befits a traveler in a strange land. And very likely he will see the Royal York speeding toward him out of the sunset—the world's second fastest train with an average speed of 68.8 miles an hour. Whereupon he can wink his newly acquired eye solemnly as much as to say "Cheerio, old man. Jolly good work. We can do that over home, you know. And (here a second wink) just a bit fahster, too!"

With all their Americanizing, let the officials beware of one thing. There is no use trying to turn the soft Scottish burr of Mr. Royal Scot's engineer into a good American-railway Irish brogue!

Editorial Notes

Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design, sponsoring a circulating library of original paintings and etchings to be placed in homes of the State at a rental of 10 cents a week, seem to have originated a new and highly desirable variety of moving pictures.

One of the perquisites in connection with the purchase of Brechou, tiny island in the English Channel now being offered for sale, is a seat in the Parliament of Sark, a British feudal state. There are occasions, apparently, when it is legitimate to buy one's way into office.

A new meaning of "caveat emptor," the old Roman admonition to "let the buyer beware," has been written into the laws of Denmark. A recent regulation for the closing of shops at certain hours makes merchant and customer equally responsible in case of violation.

Alaska protests to Congress against the six-hour day and the five-day week on the grounds that all its industries are seasonal—and imagine working only six hours a day in a place where the days are sometimes six months long!

Rivers are not the only common carriers to register high-water marks this spring. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad announces that operation of its West Milwaukee shops has risen almost to the 1929 level.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Willingness to Give Power to the President

New York

NEWSPAPER owners, editors and publishers have been gathered here for several days past in consultation upon matters of professional interest. Business and technical problems engaged chiefly their attention in their formal sessions; politics was the almost invariable topic of conversation in the lobbies and restaurants. The thing that impressed me most was the almost total absence of anything like a partisan opposition to President Roosevelt, or his policies.

Republican editors are here by the score. Friends and supporters of Mr. Hoover are on every hand. The feeling, however, that the industrial and financial crisis so greatly transcends any mere personal partisanship, or individual opinion, is so general that nothing but a purpose of giving earnest and substantial support to the new Administration is heard.

This does not imply that there is complete approval of all the Administration is planning. While the note of condemnation is never heard, expressions of doubt are not infrequent. The blanket powers which Congress is about to confer on the President to deal with methods of inflation are not infrequently questioned, even by those who believe that some measure of inflation is necessary and inevitable. But the general eagerness that something be done is so great as almost to silence any question as to whether the things which it is proposed to do are prudent and likely to be effectual.

Col. Frank Knox, of the Chicago Daily News, expressed in a short story the feeling of approbation of Roosevelt's activities coupled with a mild doubt as to their outcome. The Negro church at Sandy Springs, Va., he said, had a new and highly energetic pastor who won instant popularity with the congregation. Someone inquired as to the qualities which had inspired this approval on the part of the faithful.

"Why, dat new parson, he am a wonder!" answered one. "Yo' should hear him pray. Why, he asks de Lawd fo' all sorts of things dat our old preacher never knew de Lawd had to give away."

Now and then you will find an editor doubting whether the powers being given Roosevelt are going to bring quite all the things hoped for, but even at that there is not apparent here any serious opposition to vesting him with all the authority he seeks.

* * *

The real reason for this attitude was expressed Tuesday by Senator Borah, in his response to the criticisms of the Thomas amendment voiced by Senator Reed. The latter contended that the amendment permitted the President to issue greenbacks as in 1862, and at that time the paper thus issued suffered a depreciation of 35 per cent. "Without them we could not have won the Civil War," said Borah. "Perhaps that is true," responded Reed, "but we were driven to a desperate expedient." To this Borah responded that conditions are no less desperate now than then; that "we are meeting a great national emergency"; that "no one would propose this measure in normal times, or in ordinary conditions."

It has long been evident that the depression is costing the United States vastly more in human suffering, and in financial loss, than did the World War itself. Moreover it is apparent that, as in the case of the war, only international coöperation under vigorous and authoritative leadership can bring it to an end. The demand for some form of emergency measures, even for an emergency commission, is no new thing stimulated by Democrats in order to invest their President with special and unusual powers.

It was heard during the Hoover Administration, when the unwillingness of a partisan Congress to permit the President to carry out his policies enormously intensified the business depression. Had the Republican President been reëlected, with a friendly Congress, there is no doubt that special emergency powers would have been conferred upon him—perhaps not to do the precise things which President Roosevelt plans, but certainly to act swiftly and without the delay and uncertainty attending congressional action.

It is, I think, the general view among the leaders of public opinion here that this situation is as desperate as a war, and that emergency measures to meet it are necessary and inevitable. Of course, outside of a small group of intensely capitalistic papers in the East, the feeling is strong for a very considerable measure of inflation. But many who doubt the wisdom of this hold that the power should be in the President's hands to be used in meeting the international phases of the situation.

It has taken long months of distress to bring recognition of the fact that this emergency is of a nature which must be combated by a nation united and free from partisan purposes or limitations.

But the time is not one for wrangling over the mistakes of the past, or applying partisan touchstones to present problems. Now, if ever, is the time for "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before."

As I Knew Them—Josh Billings

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

Glimpses of Great People

ON A morning in the spring of 1884 I was walking down Fifth Avenue, New York, with Andrew Carnegie, when a tall, thin, sallow-faced man approached us. His legs were long, but his steps were short and quick. His coat, of the Prince Albert variety, was much too ample for the spare frame it encompassed, and his hat, a soft black felt, showed nearly as many dents as the surface of the moon.

"Hullo, Mr. Shaw," said Carnegie, greeting the lank figure, "this is a timely meeting. It was only yesterday that my young friend here, Julian Arnold, was laughing over the aphorisms of a wit who calls himself 'Josh Billings,' and he said that he would like to see what sort of a rosy-faced, dumpy, merry, fat man wrote them!"

"Blessed are they who expect nothing," quoted the newcomer, sanctimoniously pressing the tips of his fingers together and raising his eyes skyward—confirming my first impression that he was some type of cleric.

"They will not be disappointed," added Carnegie, and then turning to me he said, "Here, Arnold, shake hands with your rosy-faced, dumpy, merry, fat man—for this is Josh Billings!"

So the three of us strolled along the avenue together, and presently Josh Billings, as if inviting me to a party, asked:

"Do you like milk?"

"Not especially," I replied, "although if it masquerades in suitable disguise it seems to have subsidiary uses."

"Well, Mr. Arnold, would you care to hear me lecture for an hour on those 'subsidiary' uses of milk?"

"I should be delighted."

Accordingly it was arranged that Carnegie should take me that night to a certain hall in New York where Josh Billings was engaged to lecture upon Milk.

The lecture hall was a large one and its stage immense, though the stage settings consisted merely of a small deal table and a single chair. The introducer, in brief phrases, announced that Josh Billings would deliver his famous lecture upon Milk, and his statement received visible corroboration by the entry of an attendant, who solemnly placed a glass of milk on the table.

Josh Billings entered from the wings with a surprised look on his face, as if he had intended to go elsewhere, but having strayed by accident onto the stage he would make the best of the situation and take the audience into his confidence. He bowed casually to the gathering and sat down on the chair by the table. Then he glanced at the glass of milk; lifted it up and put it down again. That was the only acknowledgment he made in the course of the entire evening to the existence of such an article as milk!

His lecture was a cascade of quips and witticisms. His epigrams poured upon us. They were dryly given, but the eyes of the lecturer betrayed that he was enjoying his assaults upon the human habit of sequent thought. If one temporarily lost the thread of his discourse it did not matter; at any moment it could be picked up again, for there was no real order to his remarks.

"I lecture for nothing, with $100 thrown in."

"Kindness is an instinct, politeness an art."

"A man is a bore when he talks so much about himself that he cannot talk about you."

"In delivering a comic lecture, it is a good general rule to stop sudden; sometimes before you get through."

That excellent advice he duly followed, leaving the glass of milk and its suggestions ignored.

At supper that night his conversation was formed in the same style as that which sustained his lecture. It ended, in his own vein, abruptly. In the midst of a sentence he looked at his watch and apparently bewildered by what its dial told him, bowed to his fellow guests and bolted.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Stranger at Our Door

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A year ago, in a city where need was great, I formed the very questionable habit of obeying to the letter the injunction that bids us give to him that asks. My practice was probably wrong. But another practice adopted about the same time I stand ready to defend.

Agents called almost daily; sometimes two or three a day. I could not, of course, buy a tithe of their offerings. But they were not beggars. They were trying, as I was, to earn a living, and I highly resolved that, far from stiffening my sales resistance, being hard-boiled and treating them like flies to be swatted (as some magazine writers advised), I would be human to all of them.

Who are these agents who pester us? High-pressure salesmen, trained with diabolical cunning to lure from our pockets one or two of our last few remaining dollars?

I think of a man whom I have known since childhood, a man now over fifty, with a family dependent upon him, and who today is walking the streets demonstrating vacuum cleaners. If any housewife takes her shortest, most ruthless way of getting rid of that friend of mine, with no regard for his feelings as a fellow creature, I charitably hope that, for the enlargement of her moral horizon, she may have to spend at least one day of her life in going from door to door trying to sell something.

Seldom enough, I agree, does the canvasser bring anything we want, and yet, sometimes—

One snowy day last December an overcoatless, bare-handed boy came to our door peddling mistletoe. We had our supply, for it grows in our region, but he induced me to look at what he had, and I bought from him the largest bunch I had ever seen.

"Be careful! Play safe! Take no chances!" When incomes shrink, that sounds like good advice. But it so easily becomes: "Look out for number one! Never mind the other fellow! Do no favors, Don't be obliging, or courteous!" Today we have enough frozen assets. If human sympathy freezes up, we shall be poor indeed.

Berea, Ky. FREDERICK HALL.

Tariffs and the Golden Rule

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We all know that our tariffs are to keep out foreign-made products, and the need of such tariffs in the human thought seems to be very great. Nevertheless, there is a way to do away with such bars to prosperity.

It would seem that the time is very near when all countries will have to open their doors to each other and become real neighbors in business as well as in words. But this cannot happen until certain things have come about, one of which is the same wage payment for all who have to work.

It seems an impossibility right now to take off all tariffs, but if the trades unions of the United States will get to work on the basis of the Golden Rule and instigate a movement for a universal wage to all workers in the various trades and manufactures in every country, it might be possible to bury tariffs.

In Japan, where labor is very cheap, they are able to produce and deliver in the United States such things as individual teapots as are used for service in hotels for 80 cents to 90 cents a dozen, while we, with our standard of wages and living, are not able to produce such things for less than between $3.50 and $4 a dozen.

It is certain that the workers in the United States cannot be brought down to the level of living of Asian and some other peoples. But there is no reason why they should not be brought up to our level. Is it not up to those on the higher level to reach down and give the helping hand to the lowly ones? When the aforesaid conditions are brought about, each country could have free exchange of trade. Furthermore, it seems as if this would be one of the finest ways to do away with war and bring happiness to all.

New York. HENRY PARR.